Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895. No. 100

WE HAVE IT!

THAT VERY NOVELTY IN SILVERWARE OR JEWELRY THAT YOU WANT. IT'S RIGHT HERE IN OUR STORE, WITH MANY OTHER ARTICLES, ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

Fibre, Chamois, and Hair Cloth Imitation

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

THE WESTSIDE.

April 16th, 1895.

Short Story!

Direct Importation,
Choice Suitings,
At Close Prices.

SNAPS For Men.... With Money

.....AT.....

John McCallum's,

The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad Street

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

Have received from the East a large consignment of

MECHANICS' TOOLS,
HAYMAKERS' TOOLS,
GARDEN TOOLS,
LAWN MOWERS

HARD TIMES PRICES.

American manufacture. Best in the market and cheapest.

A. GREGG & SON,

TAILORS.

FOR SALE.

Excellent family horse, good in saddle or harness.
Well bred pony, good in saddle or harness for either boy or girl.
Capital double (shifting) seated family carriage.
Lady's Phaeton with shifting top.
Gentleman's English Saddle, by Peat, London.
Boy's English Saddle.
Child's Saddle Pad.
Girl's Side Saddle.
Buggy Harness, Bridles, &c.
Two well-bred Cows, both young.

Address,

MR. ROBERT WARD,

Belcher Street Victoria, or Temple Building, Fort Street.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad St.

Free library and reading room open nightly (except Wednesdays) from 8 to 10. Any desired information will be given. 1m.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

It is Again Rumored That the Controller of Customs Has Resigned.

The Estimates Were Presented to Parliament This Afternoon.

Ottawa, April 29.—In the House to-dty, Mr. Geoffrion was introduced by Laurier and McIsaac. There was great Liberal enthusiasm.

A report is again current to-day that Wallace has resigned.

The estimates were presented to Parliament to-day. The amount charged to the consolidated fund is $36,834,458, a decrease of $1,628,693 compared with the previous year.

A change will be made in the tariff this year placing Cape and Australian wines on the same footing in Canada as French wines under the Tupper treaty.

A bill introduced by Mr McCarthy is intended to deprive the government of power to fix the date of bye-elections, and to direct the speaker and the clerk of the crown in chancery to issue a writ pro-forma when a vacancy occurs.

A Liberal caucus has been called for to-morrow morning to map out a programme for the session.

Mr. Corbould is evidently after Sir Charles Tupper as to the dismissal and reinstatement of James Fitzsimmons, deputy-warden of the British Columbia penitentiary He has given notice of questions and a motion for papers.

Mr. Flint gives notice of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the house, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada ,except for sacramental, scientific, manufacturing and medicinal purposes, should be prohibited by law

Any Prescription

Will be filled by us from the purest Drugs with absolute accuracy and the highest professional skill. Bring your difficult prescriptions to us.

JOHN COCHRANE, Prescription Druggist,

Gold Medalist Ontario College of Pharmacy, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—The Springfield Restaurant, near the new Postoffice, will be sold for $100.

THE QUALITY OF TONE and workmanship makes all the difference in Pianos. In making your selection do not forget the Bush & Gerts or Kroeger if it is quality you want. T. W. Fletcher, agent, 47 Fort street. ap29-1t

IF YOU WANT to spend a few pleasant hours, come to Winn's Hall Tuesday night. A nice lunch and good music. 46 Yates street. ap29-2t

LOST—A small bunch of keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Times office. ap29-2t

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, May 2nd, for wrought iron Lamp Brackets and other fixings.

Plans and specifications can also be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., April 29th, 1895.

TENDERS

Tenders for hauling lumber to Oak Bay will be received up to 10 a.m., on Tuesday, April 30th, at the office of the Sayward Mill Co.

.....GRAND.....

Promenade Concert

..BY THE..

B C. B. G. A. BAND

..THE..

Opening of Mount Baker Hotel

For the Season of 1895,

SATURDAY EVENING,

... MAY 4TH ...

M. A. WYLDE

Has charge of the

CITY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES,

and is authorized to collect therefor.

TIMES P. & P. CO.

Notice to Builders.

The undersigned will receive Tenders up to noon Monday, 6th May, for the erection of a cottage residence at Oak Bay Avenue. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Office up stairs, cor. Trounce Ave. and Broad St.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ap29-td Architect.

Victoria Building Society.

The 44th Drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society, will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, Opposite View, on Saturday the 4th May, 1895, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,

A. ST. G. FLINT,
ap29-td Secretary.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Reported That Fifteen Hundred Indians and Half-Breeds Take Warpath.

Proceedings Have Been Taken at Toronto to Unseat Mayor Kennedy.

Braceboro, Ont., April 29.—John Osborne, a boy aged 16, was killed by a runaway horse on Sunday.

Hamilton, Ont., April 29.—Archibald McKillop, for twenty years inspector for the board of health, died at his residence on King street, aged 70 years.

Hamilton, Ont., April 29.—It is stated on good authority that the Ontario government has decided to appoint Edwin Linsley, of Hamilton, to succeed A. D. Stewart as chief game warden of the province.

Toronto, April 29.—Alderman H. Sheppard was seriously injured in the Hunt Club run on Saturday by his horse falling.

Proceedings to unseat Mayor Kennedy have been commenced.

Winnipeg, April 29.—The wife of G. W. Baker, barrister, died yesterday.

The Odd Fellows paraded to Holy Trinity church.

Hugh Sutherland, the Hudson's Bay railway promoter, is here and gives assurance that the road will soon be built Winnipegers have however, been deceived by Sutherland before and are anxious to see the road actuany started.

Attorney General Sifton has returned from the East.

Regina, April 29—A prisoner named Elens, serving a two years sentence for cattle stealing near Calgary, made his escape from the Regina jail on Saturday. He was working with the other prisoners in the jail yard and escaped by climbing the fence. He was seen afterwards going in an easterly direction. He gained some hours start of the mounted police, who have been hunting around the country for him without finding any traces.

Killarney, Man., April 29.—Reports come in from St. John's, North Dakota, state that fifteen hundred Indians and half breeds are on the war path.

THE WILDE TRIAL.

Some Incriminating Testimony Admitted Despite Objections.

London, April 29.—The trial of Wilde and Taylor was resumed to-day. A number of letters by the prisoners to Mavor and others were read. The evidence taken in the former hearing relating to Wilde's relations with a newsboy and his relations with his fellow defendant Taylor was admitted despite the objections of Wilde's counsel.

The prosecution in the Wilde case is closed.

DR. GIBSON PREACHES

But Makes no Allusion to the Church Murders.

San Francisco, April 29.—Rev. Dr. J George Gibson delivered his first discourse since the Emmanuel church murders at Grace M. E. last night. His subject was "The man of sorrow." He likened his own grief to that of Christ whom he declared was always with the sorrowing. He made no allusion to the church tragedies. The service was announced to begin at 7.45 but long before that time arrived the church was jammed. Even as early as 6 o'clock crowds clamored at the closed doors for admission. So great became the crowd in the streets that it was deemed advisable to open the doors and fill the church as quickly as possible and they poured in by hundreds. The church was taxed to its utmost capacity.

DURRANT ARRAIGNED.

Charged With the Murder of Blanche Lamont.

San Francisco, Ap. 29—Durrant was arraigned this morning charged with murdering Blanche Lamont. He listened to the reading of the complaint in the same stolid manner which has characterized him since his arrest. The preliminary hearing was set for to-morrow with the understanding that a continuance would be granted until after the conclusion of the coroner's inquest.

THE EMILY HALL CASE.

Two Persons Charged With Having Caused Her Death.

Detroit, April 29.—Alice Lamb, the proprietress of the lying-in hospital here, and Dr. Seaman were arraigned to-day charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Emily Hall. They entered no plea and were held to bail.

—"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Fine Scotch flies and tackle at Fox's. *

THE NICARAGUAN EMBROGLIO

Great Britain Will Compel the South American Defaulters to Pay Up.

The Situation at Corinto is Unchanged—Comments of the London Press.

London, April 29.—The government has received Admiral Stephenson's report of the landing at Corinto, but refuses to make the report public.

The representatives of Guatemala, who are acting also for Honduras, have been informed by the authorities of the latter country that England is preparing to take aggressive measures for collecting the interest due on Hondurian bonds which defaulted nearly twenty years ago.

The interest and principal in arrears, it is said, will amount to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds per annum, and the proposition is to collect the revenues of Hondurian ports until some portion of the overdue interest is paid.

Washington, April 29.—No advices have reached Washington up to noon today indicating any change in the Nicaraguan situation. Gresham was the guest of the President at Woodley last night. He telephoned instructions that any news of importance should be sent them there; none was received. The President remains at Woodley to-day. The statements that England had acceded to Nicaragua's request conveyed through Ambassador Bayard, to grant fourteen days extension of time in which to pay the indemnity are untrue. Warner Miller's presence here accentuates the impression prevailing that Nicaragua canal concessions may play quite an important part in the adjustment of the Nicaraguan trouble. The ex-senator insists that his visit is for the purpose of meeting his wife. He adds he believes the present embroglio will facilitate rather than retard the canal.

London dispatches saying that England now contemplates moving against Honduras to collect overdue interest on bonds adds to the gravity of the situation. The principal ports in Honduras are liable to blockade or occupation.

The warship Monterey sailed yesterday from Acapulco for Panama. No intimation has ben given that she will stop at Corinto.

The Nicaraguan minister stated today that he had nothing to conceal regarding the information furnished by his government. He said he had notified the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs several times that the United States would remain neutral. Although satisfied that the United States would maintain a neutral position the Nicaraguan minister did not abate a single effort to secure from this government the use of its good offices on behalf of Nicaragua. For the past ten days he has literally haunted the state department.

Managua, April 29.—The situation at Corinto to-day is unchanged, except the feeling of irritation over England's action is growing. The English consulate is closely guarded to prevent violence. The government is being urged by foreign representatives to pay the indemnity and end the trouble. Thus far, however, there is no sign of yielding.

London, April 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says England only wants to teach Nicaragua politeness. It is ridiculous for the President of Nicaragua to wail about the country's defenseless position.

The St. James Gazette says the Monroe doctrine is evidently construed by the South American republics to mean protection to them in robbing Europe. It says Venezuela will be the next.

The St. James Gazette advocates an offensive and defensive alliance with America, and says the interest of both England and America in South America is identical.

Foreign Secretary Grey announced to the House that information had been received from Admiral Stephenson announcing the occupation of Corinto on April 27 without opposition and that the Nicaraguans had evacuated the town.

Wshington, April 29.—Later in the day, despite the inclemency of the weather, Cleveland decided on account of the pressing nature of of official business and the gravity of the Nicaraguan situation, to come to the White House. Gresham spent the morning at the state department and towards noon granted an audience to the Nicaraguan minister. So far as can be learned this morning no action has yet been taken by this government in the matter.

Within the next forty hours the armoured defense ship Monterey will be near Corinto. Whether she will stop or continue on to Panama is unknown to officials of the navy department.

An unexpected development in the Nicaraguan-British situation may be expected in the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. From all indications an agreement will probably be reached which will be mutually satisfactory and result in the withdrawal of the British from Corinto.

The Petrel has arrived at Shanghai. The flagship Baltimore left Nagasaki for Yokohama yesterday.

Washington, April 29.—The warship Alert has been ordered to San Juan del Sur and the Raleigh to Greytown, where she will be joined by the Montgomery with the Nicaragua canal surveying party. This action it is said is to protect American interests in case of revolutionary movements at Nicaragua. It is understood that England has intimated through Bayard that she will grant an extension of time to Nicaragua to pay the indemnity, and will withdraw the land forces from Corinto on satisfactory assurance being given of the payment within a specified time.

LATE ADVICES FROM CORINTO

The Guns of the Royal Arthur, Wild Swan and Satellite Command the Town.

Commander Trench of the Flagship Constituted Military Governor of Corinto.

Managua, April 27.—Shortly after two o'clock in the morning 22 boats filled with marines and seamen were lowered from the British warships and immediately after the vessels came round bows on and advanced in a line towards the government pier. Each launch carried a machine gun. There was a great crowd at the pier; no hostile demonstration was made. The landing party marched without question to the customs house and hoisted the British flag thereon. A part of the marines occupy the principal quarter of the city. Rear-Admiral Stephenson declared martial law. A large number of Nicaraguan troops arrived at Corinto on the evening of the 26th with artillery, and encamped at the lower end of the town. Order is maintained by the marines who patrol the streets. The populace is quiet. The landing party was commanded by Captain Trench, of the Royal Arthur, who immediately issued a proclamation assuring the citizens that their rights would be respected, and that they might pursue their vocations without fear of molestation. The proclamation contained a warning that any act of hostility would be opposed with the full force of the fleet.

Colon, Columbo, April 27—Advices just received state that the populace at Managua held a mass meeting yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted urging the government to refuse to accept England's ultimatum. A mob headed by a military band paraded the streets and attempted to attack the British consulate, but were prevented by the Nicaraguan police, who finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters. The consulate was guarded last night by a Nicaraguan military force, and every precaution was taken to prevent any violent demonstration. The enthusiasm of the people is aroused. Their hatred of England cannot be eradicated. The government is using all means in its power to restrain the populace from committing violence. Other dispatches stated unequivocally that the British forces were in possession of Corinto. No additional details were given beyond the statement that the British flag was flying over the town, and that the Nicaraguan fig had been hauled down.

Washington City, April 27—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops in Corinto, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population, and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of the event came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been waiting for several hours in the state department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety, and in the absence of news from his own government came to learn what the department had received as to the British movements at Corinto. He was unable to see the secretary this morning, as Mr. Gresham had been suffering from a severe toothache and was obliged to spend some time in a dentist's chair.

At noon the minister returned to his home for luncheon and found there two telegrams from his government, forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 125 miles south of Corinto. The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto, and that the British flag was flying over the town which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants. The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto, so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans who had abandoned Corinto had crossed a lagoon which separated the town from the mainland, and had strongly entrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the state department. Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill-health and has suffered so from the nervous strain of the last few weeks as to be obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham and officially communicate the substance of his cablegrams to him.

The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the state department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from the trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily, and that the British admiral would be indulgent on this point when satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum, had never been doubted by the department.

For this reason, the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited, and doubts expressed as to their accuracy. The secretary had been unable to obtain any information from his own agents as to the action of the British, probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our minister at Nicaragua, is not at present in the country, and there is no charge at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazio, but he is not an American, and could scarcely be relied upon in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed, in the absence of express orders.

The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance by the British. The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further isolate the British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges, and without them Corinto is cut off from the shore. The Nicaraguans have retired to the shore end of the bridges, and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any movement to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments.

The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score, as indicated by the cablegrams from Colon showing that the three vessels, the Royal Arthur, the Wild Swan and the Satellite, have been so placed as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to insure the occupying forces, numbering about 400 armed men, from an attack from the Nicaraguans, rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it was cartainly not a part of the original programme of operations, as made known to our government, to bombard the place.

The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the state department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, came to the department, and after remaining in private consultation with Secretary Gresham for a short time, the two repaired to the war department to consult with Secretary Lamont. The latter was absent at the time, but coming in later repaired immediately to the state department and talked over matters with the president. Later on, the news came to the department by the Associated Press from Colon that the Nicaraguan government had made a sharp move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in the calculations, for Assistant Secretary Uhl was at once dispatched to the British embassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, a most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette.

It was said at the embassy that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had not received confirmation from the foreign office of the British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy at 3 o'clock. The embassy did not expect information from London, as it is said the foreign office has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington City.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguan government in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated the most troublesome question, and, even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future, which may, and in fact are, regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair, in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has hitherto received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duty if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated, and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior.

The first effect of the decree closing the port, therefore, will probably be to divert nearly all, if not the entire, import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur, or perhaps Realejos, seaport near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this case, the length of the stay of the British at Corinto is problematic, conditional, as it is, upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded.

But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been assured that the occupation will not be permanent, and, indeed, the first papargraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupation and blockading beyond Corinto, so as to include all the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present, this can be done only by force, and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which items will surely be added by the British to the original sum.

This course, moreover, will seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States, and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances of the manner in which the British may be sure of attaining their ends by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the Nicaraguans of the British terms as the price of peace. It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interest of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is bound to safeguard. If goods entered at Corinto after payment of duty to the British occupants should be seized in the interior, the owners, British or American, would have every claim for reparation, the only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this; whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such a case, and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute. It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law that duties cannot be twice collected, and our own government has taken an advanced position on this question. At one time, when the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted, and a revolutionary movement was in progress in the latter country, a British ship entering one of the revolutionary ports of Mexico paid duty upon her goods to the insurgents. Afterwards the Mexican government again assessed the duties upon the same goods, holding that the insurgents had no authority to make the first collection and refusing to recognize it. The British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our country, Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the goods from this imposition. We acted promptly and obliged the Mexicans to release the goods and to acknowledge the principle that duties cannot be twice levied. This case differs in many important feature from the present one, the closure of Corinto, and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this case, although the general broad principle would seem to be similar.

It is understood here that Commander Trench, of the Royal Arthur, has been constituted military governor of Corinto. The fact that the cable advices do not speak of trouble is accepted as showing that the landing of the British forces was peaceable and unopposed. Reports yesterday indicated that 8,000 Nicaraguan troops had been concentrated at Corinto, and that forces from Honduras were expected, but the fact that all Nicaraguan authorities withdrew, leaving the British complete masters of the situation, indicates that the local soldiery were not called upon. The understanding among the officials for several days has been that armed resistance would be useless.

The report that Central American states would unite to help Nicaragua make a military defence has never been seriously entertained by officials here, as they said the countries united could not present an armed force worthy of mention alongside the British forces.

Colon, April 27.—Information has been received here from Corinto that the British warships have been so stationed as to be ready to bombard the town should the Nicaraguan force, which retreated across the lagoon to the mainland on occupation of the place by the British, attempt to interfere with the movements of the landing party. Corinto is almost deserted. As it is, bombardment is momentarily expected.

Colon, April 27.—The Nicaraguan government, in view of the occupation of Corinto by the British forces under Admiral Stephenson, for the purpose of collecting customs revenue at that port to satisfy the demands of Great Britain for an indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch and other British subjects from Blanfields, has decreed the closing of the port. On account of this action of the government the Panama Railway Company has issued notice to the agents of the various steamship lines whose vessels run to the isthmus, notifying them of the close of Corinto, in order that they may take the necessary action to protect freight and passengers en route to Corinto.

MEXICAN ITEMS.

The Volcano Colina Again in Active Eruption.

City of Mexico, April 29.—A police sergeant and two gendarmes on Saturday invaded the German legation for the purpose of arresting an attache who was guilty of riding his bicycle on the sidewalk and who took refuge in the legation when pursued by the mounted sergeant. Dr. Von Wineler, the German minister, on hearing the disturbance appeared on the scene, and promptly kicked the two gendarmes out of the door and ejected the sergeant with little ceremony. On the news of the occurrence reaching the municipal palace the chief of police at once repaired to the legation and offered profuse apologies for the insult offered the legation and Germany by the action of his ignorant subordinates in entering the diplomatic residence. The minister accepted the apology, expressing himself as satisfied with the action of the chief and said he would take no further action in the case.

Guadlajara, Mex., April 29.—The Colina volcano is again in active eruption. The inhabitants in the valley at the base of the mountain have ben forced to abandon their homes and flee for their lives. The molten lava and ashes have destroyed the growing crops and much valuable property in that section. The fire which issues from the crater presents a magnificent sight at night.

Natural beauty retained and enhanced by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. It aids digestion. Refuse imitations.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

9/10

IF E. B. EDDY'S WERE NOT THE BEST MATCHES MADE, THEY WOULD NOT BE IN CONSTANT USE BY NINE TENTHS OF THE PEOPLE.

IN GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION THEY LEAVE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

EAST KOOTENAY MINES.

Some of the Claims in the Fort Steele Divison, East Kootenay.

Fort Steele, April 22.—There is a mineral belt carrying copper and gold, which can be traced through the country for quite a long distance, beginning close to where the Elk river leaves the Rocky Mountains and enters the Kootenay, the outcrop following along the face of the mountains on the east side of the valley. Quite a number of claims have been located on this belt within the last two years. The first we come to are about three miles north of the Elk river, a mile from the proposed Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. a well defined ledge about 8 feet in width assaying 20 to 30 per cent. copper. Continuing north westerly along the mountain side for eight miles, we come to Sand creek, three claims, 10 feet ledge, 10 per cent cooper, carrying silver and gold; then 12 miles to Bull river where there are about eight or nine claims which show a good percentage of copper and prospect well in gold. Eight miles to Lost Creek, close to the Dibble group of claims, there is a good showing of peacock copper ore. Six miles to Wild Horse, where there are quite a number of good gold locations, Lewis creek, ten miles. Wasa, four miles, where there are some claims, making the distance traversed in a straight line over fifty miles in a north-westerly direction from Elk river passing close to Fort Steele. Of course considering that the majority of these claims were not staked off within the last two years, there has not been much development work done on them, but still what has been done goes to show that in all probability some of them will turn out to be valuable property during the coming summer, and there is no doubt they will engage the attention of some of the numerous prospectors who are already on their way into the country.

Sec. F. S. MINING ASSOC.

EMULATES HOLMES.

Girl Proves Typewritten Copy to be Hers by Defects in the Letters.

Conan Doyle may be pleased to know that a passion for "Sherlock Holmes" bore fruit in the testimony of a witness in the almhouse case the other day, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. The witness was Miss Elenore Northup, the stenographer who made the changes in the copy of the original specifications for a stranger who called for that purpose. Miss Northup made the original specifications on file in the County Clerk's office. The witness said she made the first copies of the specifications in May, 1893, for Van Ryn & Lesser. In July she made changes in the plumbing requirements for Paulus, and in August, at two divers times, she made more changes. She described the stranger who had the "slate" copy made, and said he was particular to have the same paper as appeared in the copies which she had made for Paulus previously, but as she was out of that special paper she could only use the next thing to it. The stranger consented only with the greatest reluctance to the change. He came to her office in October, 1893, and engaged her to copy page 28 of the specifications, and leave out the word "best" from the sentence "best black Pennsylvaia slate." He wanted the line to come out even, and she had to run the sheet over on her typewriter in order to do this.

Then came a question as to how she could identify these copies, when at the preliminary examination she said she was unable to do so. To this Miss Northup replied calmly that she happened to read Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" and her attention was attracted by the scene in which Holmes furnishes valuable evidence by discovering peculiarities in the type of a machine. She immediately looked over her work and examined each letter in her typewriter, and found defects in the capitals "U" and "L." By these peculiarities she was now enabled to identify the pages she had written. The reply caused a sensation, but no amount of cross-questioning could shake the witness in her position, and "Sherlock Holmes" scored another victory.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not gripe, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

GROCERIES.

SALT PORK .....10 cts. per lb.
HAM, CANADIAN, ...14 cts. per lb.
COTTOLENE .....12 1-2 cts. per lb.
OLACHANS, SMOKED, ...15 cts. per lb.
CHEESE .....15 cts. per lb.
EGGS, FRESH .....18 cts. per doz.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort-St.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

WEILER BROS.

CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING.

COMPRISING:

Crossley's Carpets
in Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, &c.
Nairn's Linoleum's,
which are the very best made.
Lace Curtains,
from fifty cents per pair to anything you are inclined to pay.
Art Muslin's,
a great variety.
White Muslins and
Colored, Dotted and Figured Muslins.
To Clear a Line of
Japanese Matting
If you do not want to re-lay your Carpets until the warm weather is over, nothing is better for your floors than Japanese Matting and a few Japanese Rugs.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Opening of the Parliamentary Session Wakens Ottawa From Sleep.

Mr. Laurier Severely Castigates the Government in His First Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 27.—Parliament opened on Thursday with the usual pomp and splendor which Lord Aberdeen wishes to surround everything of that kind which he is called upon to do. There were a few additional frills thrown into the ceremonies this year, which were intended a year ago, but which had to be dispensed with then because of the death of Lord Tweedmouth, the Countess of Aberdeen's father. The weather, as I intimated in my telegraph dispatch of the proceedings, was delightful and the bright sunshine threw a halo of glory all over the proceedings from the time that the bright helmeted dragoons left Rideau hall with the vice-regal carriages until the gun was fired by the saluting party on Nepean Point.

In the commons the vacant desks of the late Sir John Thompson and the late Felix Geoffrion were literally crowded with large floral wreaths, placed there by their old parliamentary colleagues. There was the usual routine business on the opening day.

On Friday the house settled down to business with a will, and six good speeches were delivered on the address before the house adjourned. The debate will last for a few days.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier made a splendid speech despite the fact that he has not been in really good health for some time past. He, however, is rapidly recovering. On the question of the government not summoning parliament sooner, the Liberal leader said:

"Why, Sir, it is well known, it is a matter of public notoriety, that if parliament was not called at the proper season, at the usual season, at the season at which it should have been called, and at the date often promised, it was not from any consideration of the public weal, it was not from any motive which could stand the light of day, but it was simply because it was too much to expect from the hon. gentlemen who now adorn the treasury benches that they would arrive at an opinion of their own so long as they could put off the day. It is a matter of public notoriety that during the whole winter the cabinet has been divided into two—what shall I say, two factions, two rival factions, quarreling, squabbling, fighting, one in favor of holding a session and another in favor of dissolution, both afraid to meet parliament or the people. But at last the day came when they had to make up their minds to do something, when they had to face the issue and have a mind of their own, when they could no longer postpone and put off a delay, and had to take some action, the faction in favor of dissolution which had almost triumphed, was upset, and the government decided in favor of holding a session. I must pay this compliment to them, that from their own point of view they were wise in their decision. It was true that during the session there might be some very bitter pills to swallow, it was true that during a session the finance minister would have to face that spectre, that monster, an ugly deficit, that spectre which seemed last year lurking in the distance, but which the hon. gentleman promised to ward off by economy and retrenchment, and the hon. gentleman could depend, at all events, on the majority, which was there, being equal to the occasion and prepared to swallow the pill, bitter though it might be, and the majority might perhaps hang the deficit sitting in their midst, though it is a new friend to them, as the hon. member for Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) said a moment ago; but finding a deficit in their ranks they might come to the conclusion that it was not so bad after all and was not so formidable as it appeared during the administration of public affairs by hon. gentlemen opposite, and that perhaps indeed it possessed some redeeming features. So the government decided in favor of holding a session whilst, if they had dissolved the house and gone to the country, their majority would have disappeared, would have vanished under the warm rays of the April sun. We have had evidence of it. The wisdom of their course was fully vindicated on the 17th of April, just two days ago. There were four elections on that day. As to one I shall not speak, because the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) said a moment ago, the Liberal party offered no fight in Haldimand, it was a family quarrel which they agreed to settle amongst themselves. But in the other three constituencies I claim a victory for the Liberal party. I claim a Liberal victory for Vercheres, although there is not much to be proud of there because it is an old Rouge county, and Rouge is the standard there; but I also claim a Liberal victory in Quebec West, an old Conservative constituency. My hon. friend from East Simcoe said a moment ago that the candidates were two Tories. To some extent it is true; but there are Tories and Tories. On the one side there was Mr. Dobell, whose record I am sure is above suspicion; and on the other side there is our old friend McGreevy, who is well known in this house. I will quote to the hon. gentleman what was the programme of Mr. Dobell. He said: 'And if you send me to parliament as your representative I shall not allow party spirit to warp my judgment, and shall record my vote upon all questions as in my belief the best interests of the country demand. * * * I shall use my best endeavors, if elected, to have measures carried which will benefit the Dominion, increase its foreign trade.—' What a departure from sound principles is that. '—remove obstacles to closer and freer trade with our sister colonies and the mother country, and I shall not cease to advocate reciprocal trade, on fair and just terms with our great neighbor, the United States.' I do not observe much cheering on the part of the hon. gentlemen opposite in regard to that opinion. Now let me take the comments of the ministerial organ in the City of Quebec upon paragraphs of Mr. Dobell's address: 'Mr. Dobell's platform embraces reciprocity with the United States, freer intercolonial trade, and closer foreign trade relations, superinduced by more liberal terms than we now possess. Of course, this is a programme to which Mr. Laurier could interpose no objection, since he has opinions of a similar nature himself.' Give me such Tories every day, and have them elected everywhere. 'Mr. McGreevy, we take it, has not lost faith in the National Policy, which he helped to create.' Well, Sir, it is a matter of record that the Liberal party unanimously supported the candidature of Mr. Dobell. It is equally a matter of record that the Conservative party from the leaders down supported the candidature of Mr. McGreevy, and I suppose at this time Mr. McGreevy's health is sufficiently restored to have allowed him to take his place among the Conservative members of this house. But, Sir, the government decided in favor of holding a session. They were wise. But it was an effort to make such a decision. Why, it was such an effort that it almost broke the government. We have it on good authority, we are not in the secrets of the gods, but we know from one of the gods, and not the least among them, from one I take to be a god of war, that he would no longer soar Olympian heights, but he was determined to come down to the level of frail, ordinary, mortal flesh. For three days the whole ministerial world was on the tiptoe of expectation. 'Will he return or will he remain out?' That was the anxious question which every ministerialist harbored in his breast. But as good fate would have it, peace was restored. The wandering one returned to the fold, and ever since there has been, at all events, peace on the surface, and the government seems to me to be very much like one of those sulphur springs whose waters are calm and quiet on the surface, but whose muddy bottom is ever boiling with mephitic gases."

The trade question was dealt with by the Liberal leader in an able manner. He showed with telling effect that the National Policy had failed in all the promises made for it, and declared that the great thing for Canada was to make it a cheap country to live in.

"Sir, the hon. gentleman told us that it is not a grave charge at all, not a thing that is much worthy of the consideration of an important body like us, if parliament is summoned together nearly three months after its proper time. To the hon. gentleman's mind it is of very little consequence whether the 200 other gentlemen forming the great body of this house are put to grave and serious inconvenience by the incompetence of himself and his colleagues; it is of very little consequence in the hon. gentleman's mind whether the whole mercantile community of Canada is put to grave inconvenience by reason of this extreme delay in meeting parliament; it is of very little consequence in the hon. gentleman's mind, I suppose, whether the whole public service of Canada is gravely disorganized by reason of the extreme delay in summoning parliament. Now, Sir, as to the idle pretence that there is no real difficulty, as to the idle pretence that these gentlemen if they were really possessed of the business capacity they claim, could not have met parliament at the proper time let me call the attention of the house to the way in which the public business was administered at a time when there was genuine business men in charge of the government of this country. In the year 1875, parliament met on the 4th day of February; in 1876, parliament met on the 10th of February; in 1877, parliament met on the 8th of February; 1878, parliament met on the 7th of February. Sir, there are four successive years. We had important questions to deal with, we had deficits to face, we had a world-wide depression, a far greater depression than exists today, to contend with; but, Sir, we never hesitated to meet parliament, we never hesitated to meet the hon. gentleman's predecessors, we never hesitated to explain clearly what our policy was, we never hesitated to stand or fall by the course which we, in our conscience believed, and which the history of Canada has ever since conclusively proved, was the policy which alone Canada could look to for safety and salvation, if Canada is ever to become worthy of the resources which Providence has placed at our disposal. Sir, the hon. gentleman is good enough to tell us that the lamented death of Sir John Thompson was a reasonable ground why parliament should not be summoned together. Well, Sir, was there any change of policy caused by the death of the lamented Sir John Thompson? Did not these gentlemen tell us on all occasions that their policy is the same as his? Was there any great alteration in the personnel of the cabinet? Was there any great alteration in the offices held by these hon. gentlemen? Not, at any rate, so far as I am aware."

SLABTOWN.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

We don't carry dead ads. Everything in those columns must be paid for.

B·B·B
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SCROFULA
CONSTIPATION

LIKE THE NOXious worm that feeds unseen upon the perfumed petals of the rose until it withers, fades and dies, so Scrofula, tainting the whole body with its poison, may lurk hidden for years, but none the less surely will show itself in some of its hideous forms that lead to misery and death. B. B. B. removes every trace of Scrofulous poison, and every vestige of Bad Blood, which is the fountain-head of nearly all disease. It has cured terrible cases of Scrofula of 25 years' standing, and all **Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Rashes, Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, etc.,** yield readily to its specific healing powers, acting through the blood upon the entire system.

MEXICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

One of the Most Interesting Exhibits in the World.

A correspondent of the Concord Monitor says: Looking at the present city of Mexico and judging it from what is upon the surface, one would not be likely to infer that it is an old city, but go into the national museum at the rear of the palace and not far from the cathedral, which was refitted up by Maximilian and so adjusted as to be very attractive and made one of the most interesting exhibits in the world of relics, pertaining to a mystic people who have been able only here and there, now and then to catch glimpses of mysterious races that have inhabited this land we cannot even guess how long.

Perhaps when the great mounds and ancient places shall come to be fully overhauled, writings and testimonies will be discovered, as in Thebes, Babylon and Persepolis, which will unravel the intricacies and render plain the arcana of the Toltecs, Cliff-dwellers and Aztecs. We are living in an age of marvellous exhuming and turning darkness into light.

Entering upon the ground floor we are confronted at once by the Aztec calendar stone. Its face is covered with curious and striking hieroglyphics. Inspecting the work it is made evident that it was done by skilled hands. Its face contains a zodiac 11 feet 8 inches in diameter, cut into a trachyte stone weighing many tons. It is known to have been made before Columbus discovered America. It showed that the Mexican civil year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each and these months infour weeks of five days each. It is known that the Aztecs used this calendar long before the Julian calendar was adopted by the Romans. The entire face of the stone was painted red and with such durable color that portions of it remain quite bright.

This calendar bears striking resemblance to that of the ancient Chinese, Hindoos, Java Islanders and the Persians, implying that these different peoples may have originally sprung from the same stock and land. It must have required some tremendous power to have quarried and removed such a tremendous stone.

The next monolith of special interest is the sacrificial stone, being eight feet in diameter and three feet high. This was dedicated to the sun and devoted to sacrificing human beings to that god. It is known that on one occasion priests offered upon it 728 victims by cutting out their hearts first, and as they threw them into the depressed centre of the stone, they would say, "carry this message to the high god." The fainting stone, the goddess of water, the coatlical, the Atlanders, the Toltec vase and column are all constructed out of trap rock, combining beauty and ugliness.

The ninety-nine skulls strung on rods of iron indicate that the gods worshipped demanded frequent offerings to appease their wrath. The huge Chac-Mol represents a deity taking a bath and Mixcoatl as exhibiting a god asleep. The Sad Indian is two and a half feet high in a squatting posture. This as well as the others referred to is made out of a single block of stone. The colossal head is one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the museum and looks as though it were a twin to some Egyptian head.

The favorite game of the Mexicans was the game of ball; so here is a large stone disc which used to be placed at the rear of the catcher to stop the ball which was made out of rubber. Here relics which indicate that the Aztec priests had considerable knowledge of astronomy and were wont like the Chaldeans to watch the stars from the top of their temples and towers which were shaped like those of the Orient. They studied the stars to signal the times of their feasts and discover omens of future happenings.

The Goddess of Death, the Woman Serpent, Different Crosses, Faces of Priestesses, Serpent and Grasshopper Gods are represented here. The Waxing and Waning moons are the outcome of wild imaginations and untiring workmanship. The pottery department is varied and exceedingly interesting. These antiquities show that in the long ago there were skilled craftsmen in moulding clay. Copper, lead, silver and gold were many centuries since wrought into wondrously handsome shapes.

Here, too, are stone implements, as the adze, chisel, gouge, sinker, marker and plummet. These relics take us away back thousands of years, when the race was comparatively young, advancing from the barbarous state into the half-civilized condition. Among these very implements were found bones of mastadons and other animals which ran their career ages back. These are sufficient to show that Mexico has long been inhabited by man.

Here are also musical instruments made out of clay; each sounds but a single note, yet no two give the same pitch, and each one has the peculiarity of sounding the note of some bird; so here we can catch the note of the sparrow and the whistle of the hawk, if we have a mind to make the experiment. It would appear that the Mexicans made no great advancement in music, though they had a goddess of song.

Here are a few specimens of painting on paper prepared from the maguey plant. The stylus was used here as in Rome and Athens. The colors were procured from plants, minerals and animals, and were for the most part indelible.

Certainly inspecting these relics leads one to feel that Mexico is an old country; although there are no intimations coming from these relics that the old Mexicans had scholars who were saints or saints who were scholars. Still they did produce works worthy to live; and we can but think it strange that Cortes and his followers should have caused such vandalism among the temples and art works which they found in this land.

The havoc and spoils of war are unmerciful and obliterating. So declares Rome, Athens, Thebes, Jerusalem, Palmyra and Nineveh. Such vandalism shall not cease until all human progress shall be a resurrection and not a grave.

THEOSOPHY.

Mrs. Blavatsky and Her Mission—Summary of Sunday's Lecture.

"H. P. Blavatsky and her Mission" was the subject dealt with at the usual public meeting of the Theosophical society, 28 Broad street, on Sunday evening. The following is a summary of the argument: The lecturer drew a sharp line of distinction between the personality of that famous woman, which was the main subject of criticism with her enemies, and the great indwelling Soul, the Individuality, whose magnificent powers caused her to be selected of that system of philosophy now known to the western world under the name of theosophy. It has been said that every new truth is born into the world amidst yells of hatred; and naturally the founder of the Theosophical society was covered with contumely at the hands of frantic bigots of every shade. Time, the great sifter, will test the teachings which she promulgated; and it may be that in years to come the messenger will be deified by a populace carried by the momentum of reaction to an extreme as absurd as that occupied by the sneerers of cheap sneers to-day. But the serious student will appeal to reason, to the inner sense of the trueness of things. He will see how far the teaching accords with the body of established human knowledge, what light it throws on the hitherto dark problems of life and destiny, what gaps it fills also in the theories of science itself. Even now, silently yet surely, it is leavening the thought of the age, sapping the foundations of materialism, and holding up to the gaze of man shining ideals, which else had "seemed but a dream of the heart, seemed but a cry of desire." H. P. Blavatsky held nobly to the last, working amongst persecution and hatred, in spite of illness and pain ever present, working to lay before humanity visions of wider horizons of spiritual development. Never in modern days has been heard a grander plea for altruism, for human compassion, for self-abandonment in the cause of the poor, of the weak, of the searchers for a deeper and truer spiritual life. As a watcher standing on the heights of knowledge she announced the first faint rays of a brighter dawn, and exhorted those whose hearts responded to the touch of theosophic truth to work strenuously for the realization of that brighter and better day.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick, headache, indigestion.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ...PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

All persons are notified that by Inquisition of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 9th April, 1895, Louis Percival Banks, of No. 214 Cook street, in the city of Victoria, was declared lunatic, and by order of said court dated the 22nd day of April, 1895, the undersigned were appointed committee of his estate.

Dated 23rd day of April, A.D. 1895.

NAPOLEON SABIN,
W. K. McINTOSH.

Sewer Pipe

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths), and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test! ! ! !

Tiles . . . . . .

Received large consignment by last ship from England of Glazed, Printed and Art Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

J. W. Keller,

Corner Yates and Quadra Streets.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the City Council as a Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, at 10 a.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, April 24, 1895.

Medical Examinations.

The next examination of the B. C. Medical Council will take place in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m. Full particulars can be given by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Secretary.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In order that the unemployed may have a chance of utilizing idle land in the outskirts of the city for cultivation for the purpose of raising food for themselves and families, I shall be pleased to confer with parties who are willing to grant free use of such lands for the season. Those willing to assist in this good work will please leave their address and particulars at the City Clerk's office.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1895.

BRITISH SHIP

City of Florence,

CAPTAIN LEASK.

Neither the agents, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named ship.

W. S. LEASK,
Master.

ap18

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med Soc (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Stryet. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fitzwilliam streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

WANTS.

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SMALL NURSE GIRL wanted. Apply at 76 Chatham street. a27-6t

WANTED—A General Servant. Must be a good cook. Apply between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to Mrs. W. Denny, 128 Pandora street.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wktfdu

TO LET

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOMS for two or three gentlemen to let. 63 Superior St.

TO RENT—A well furnished five-roomed cottage; on the car line; desirable location; fruit trees; possession given at once. Apply F. B. Williams, Times Office.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An improved farm, 80 acres, near McPherson's Station; about 7 acres cleared; a good log house, two rooms, barn and chicken house. Price, $650, on easy terms. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

SEE OUR BUTTER—10, 15 and 20 cents. Eastern Pork and Provision store, City Market. Agents for J. Y. Griffin's celebrated Red Cross hams and bacon. a26-3t

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 50 Broad St.

NOW IS YOUR TIME
TO USE
Summer Spray
For Fruit Trees, to destroy Wooly and Green Aphis. Get it
AT PENDRAY'S.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.
..At Salesroom..
May 16th---Real Estate. Particulars hereafter.

The Daily Times.

U. S. COMPETITION.

Some American papers are boasting about American boots and shoes and American steel and iron having been sold in England lately, and the same fact has disturbed a number of English manufacturers. Still there are very few of the latter—a number not worth mentioning, in fact—who think for a moment of asking "protection." The more sage among them quite realize that competition from the United States will grow more dangerous as the United States approaches free trade in its fiscal system. They know that the people in the republic have in the past deliberately handicapped manufacturers by their high tariff policy, which has materially increased the cost of production. The tendency in the States now is to cheapen this cost, and of course the more it is lessened the more dangerous will the competition of American manufactures become. American artizans are now working for smaller wages than their English brethren, and the native American shrewdness is so applied as to get more work out of each man. An English iron trade journal in speaking of the competition in iron and steel says that in wire-making, for instance, "the American workman will generally look after two blocks, while the Englishman only attends to one." In connection with the boot and shoe business another journal remarks: "It is brought out that in the American factories the most effective machinery is used, and that the workmen have no disagreement with their employers on this account. In Leicester and Nottingham towns, on the contrary, the prejudice against labor-saving machinery continues, and hand work is still practiced to a much greater extent than in the United States." There are two plain conclusions to be drawn from the situation. One is that Britain's only plan of meeting competition is to further develop the free trade idea of lessening the cost of production, in which development let workmen will have to assist. The other is that if the United States chooses to recant its protectionist folly and adopt the free trade system it will press Great Britain hard in supplying manufactured goods to the outside world.

The Globe: Mr. Laurier and his colleagues do not profess to have a panacea for all the ills of the country. To carry the medical metaphor further, they are The honest physicians, who say that the patient has already been dosed and bled beyond her strength, and that recovery will depend upon nature's remedy, fresh air, good food and exercise. When Mr. Laurier says that Canada ought to be made a cheap country to live in, he is saying simply that Canada must accept the conditions and tendencies of the age and not try to maintain a little world of her own. And the prime economic phenomenon of the time is an increase in the powers of production resulting in abundance, or what short-sighted people contemptuously call cheapness. The speech from the throne admits that our efforts to fight against that mighty force are failing. The decline in revenue is accounted for by "low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation." However little reduction of taxation had to do with the matter, there is no doubt about the low prices. Staples of many kinds are growing cheaper; we feel the reduction to the fullest extent in what we have to sell, and even the tariff cannot prevent out getting some benefit of the world-wide cheapening of that which we have to buy.

The Province on Saturday said: "A controversy has been raging lately, between the Colonist on one side and nobody on the other, as to whether Mr. Bostock is in accord with the platform of the Liberal party and Mr. Laurier's declaration of its policy. Now that our contemporary has lashed itself into a "fine rolling frenzy" by two weeks' hammering at this interesting topic, we promise to calm it by simply announcing that Mr. Bostock adopts, in its entirety, the Liberal platform and endorses Mr. Laurier's views on the trade policy. Is this plain enough?" It seems quite plain enough for everybody but the Colonist.

Winnipeg Free Press: Premier Bowell says the Ottawa government, in case of the remedial order being returned, will be its duty without fear of result. If Clark Wallace does what he considers his duty in the school difficulty, and Mr. Ouimet sets about his particular duty on the same matter, the direction government action may take will be a puzzler. Meanwhile, no one will fear the result.

THE POST HOLES.

To the Editor: In answer to "A Ratepayer," we would suggest that he sign his name at the end of his letter, otherwise he cannot expect an answer; but we might mention incidentally that there is no sub-contract, the provisions of the municipal regulations precluding it. We would further say that the men who are working for us are perfectly satisfied with their wages.

CUNNINGHAM & HINTON.

GOVERNMENT METHODS.

To the Editor.—It will be seen in the Colonist of the 25th inst., quoted from the Nelson Tribune, that Messrs. Carter and Clarke of Ainsworth have received a refund of duty paid on certain mining machinery, amounting to $951.10. This sum ought to have been refunded a year ago, as C. & C. duly applied for it, but now after keeping the man's money for a year Mr. Mara is credited through his good offices with obtaining for the parties that justice which they were entitled to without Mr. Mara's intervention. This is one other reason why a change of government is demanded. It is fortunate for both Messrs. Carter & Clarke and Mr. Mara that the elections are near at hand, so that the former get their cash, even if it is without interest, and Mr. Mara gets the credit. This sort of conduct of the business of the country is another of the methods followed by the party in power of buying the electors with their own money, and for giving a servile supporter an opportunity of blowing his own horn. The opportunity would not have offered if the customs department were managed with ordinary business ability. ONLOOKER.
April 29, 1895.

EXPORT OF DEERSKINS.

The Validity of the Clause in the Game Act to be Tested.

The validity of the clause in the Game Act which prohibits the exportation of deerskins is to be tested in court. Action to this end has been taken by Mr. Boscowitz, as the following correspondence shows:

Victoria, B.C., 26th April, 1895.
F. S. Hussey, Esq., Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria.
Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that we have this day notified the Attorney-General that Mr. Joseph Boscowitz, of this city, intends making a shipment of deer skins on Monday next out of the Province, and that he is taking this action simply for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of section 7 of the Game Protection Act 1895.
We have requested the Attorney-General to take steps to bring the matter before the Court that it may be argued and disposed of judicially.
Yours faithfully,
BODWELL & IRVING.

Victoria, B.C., 26th April, 1895.
Sir:—We have the honor to inform you, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Boscowitz of this city, that, believing section 7 of the Game Protection Act 1895 to be unconstitutional, in so far as it prohibits the exportation of deer skins purchased for the purpose of commerce, he intends, in order to test the validity of the act, to ship on Monday next certain deer skins which he has in his possession.
You will understand that this is not an action for the purpose of bringing the law into contempt, but simply for the purpose of obtaining a judicial construction upon the section in question, and we shall be glad if you will take such steps as are necessary to bring the matter before the Court, so that it may be duly argued.
We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,
BODWELL & IRVING.
To the Attorney General, James Bay, Victoria, B.C.

The summons against Joseph Boscowitz fixed the date of hearing this afternoon at 2, but Magistrate Macrae, who was to have heard the case, did not appear, and at 3 Sheriff McMillan was asked to formally postpone the hearing. Mr. Irving, of Bodwell & Irving, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Boscowitz was himself in court. The case was continued by mutual agreement till Thursday afternoon at 2, with the understanding that Mr. Boscowitz do not in the meantime export any skins. Mr. Boscowitz agreed.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The New Rifle Range—Arrested for Embezzlement.

Nanaimo, April 29.—The new rifle range at Wakesiah park was formally opened on Saturday. Mayor Quennell fired the first shot, scoring a bull's eye. The match between the McGregor and Walkem teams was then proceeded with. There was a large number of spectators present who appeared to take a great interest in the match. McGregor's team won by 20 points. Mr. W. McGregor made the highest score with 86 points. Dr. Walkem made the lowest with only 4 points for fifteen shots.

L. W. Fauquier is still detained at the instigation of the Comox police on a charge of embezzlement. The dispatch received here on Saturday states that Fauquier was arrested for taking $314 unlawfully from C. B. Robson.

The Silver Cornet band gave their first open air concert in the band stand on Victoria Crescent Saturday night.

The funeral of D. McDonald took place yesterday. There was a gathering of friends and acquaintances, who followed the remains to their last resting place.

American News.

Salt Lake City, April 29.—A conference of prominent silver advocates will be held in this city on May 17th to secure united action looking to the effective placing of bi-metallism literature in the hands of voters throughout the Union.

Boston, Mass., April 29.—The American section of the Theosophical society in annual session yesterday voted to sever its connection with the International society and assert its independence. The new declaration of independence was carried almost unanimously.

Reading, Pa., April 29.—Leonhrd Lincoln, aged 86, is an inmate of the alms house here. He is tall, muscular and clean shaven. His features resemble those of President Lincoln. His mind is affected through family enstrangement and he was compelled to go to the almshouse.

Endorsed, by the medical faculty and prescribed by the most eminent physicians for indigestion, Adams' Tutti Frutti

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Japan Has Not Yet Been Officially Notified of Russo-Franco-German Kick.

British Recognition of Hawaiian Government Will Not be Withdrawn.

London, April 29.—A Tokio dispatch says the report that the Russian, French and German ministers have gone to Kioto for the purpose of having an interview with premier Ito is unfounded. Japan has not yet officially replied to the joint note of protest lodged by the three powers. The ministers of the powers mentioned are still inclined to take a pacific view of the situation.

A dispatch from Yokohama states that the Mikado is suffering from a chill and that the fetes in celebration of the Japanese victories have been postponed.

The marriage of the Duke of Aosta to Princess Helene of Orleans has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the accident to the duc d' Orleans, the brother of the empress.

Sir Edward Grey announced in the Commons to-day the occupation of Corinto. He added that British trade with Nicaragua would not be placed at a disadvantage.

Replying to a question he said that official recognition was given to the Hawaiian government upon the stability of the form of government being ascertained. He knew of no precedent for the withdrawal of such recognition.

GREATER THAN SUPERIOR.

America's Great Fresh Water Lake Has a Rival.

Is Lake Superior the largest fresh water lake in the world? asks the New York Sun. Most geographers and other people certainly believe that it is, and almost every authoritative book says so. There are a few geographers, however, who say they do not know, and think the question had better be kept open until we have a more exact knowledge of Victoria Nyanza, the largest African lake. The celebrated geographer Reclus seems, prematurely, to have awarded the first prize to Nyanza, for he computes its area to 83,900 square kilometers, while he gives Superior 81,000.

Several of the best sources of information agree in giving the area of Lake Superior at least 31,200 square miles, and of Victoria Nyanaz at about 30,000 square miles. The fact is that these great lakes are nearly equal in size, and we cannot tell exactly how they compare, because our information about Nyanza is still very imperfect.

About two years ago Dr Baumann discovered on the southeast coast of the lake a deep bay that no one had heard of before, and which is just beginning to appear on the maps. He was five days walking around the shores of this indentation, which is now known as Baumann Gulf. A while before this discovery Father Schynze surveyed the southwest prolongation of the lake which Mr. Stanley did not discover during his voyage of eighty days around its shores. These two discoveries have added many square miles which are not included in the estimates here given of the lake's area, and the shores of the lake are still so inadequately explored and surveyed that hundreds of square miles are likely yet to be added to or subtracted from our present computations of the area. Meanwhile, Lake Chad, on the edge of the Sahara, may continue to stand off at one side and smile at the pretensions of both these rivals for first place. In the rainy season this lake loses all semblance of its former self, and spreads over a vast area, until it covers more ground than the vaunted Lake Superior itself. It is spread out very thin, to be sure; but it is all Lake Chad, and if its outlines, when at their largest, were correctly mapped, the lake would look very imposing; but Chad, on these conditions, like beauty, is only skin deep.

THE COST OF A DINNER.

What European Caterers Can do for Little Money.

The English custom of eating a large amount of beef undoubtedly increases the difficulty of organizing kitchens in London, although not to the same extent now that it would have done a few years ago. The ordinary workman would, of course, sniff with scorn if a portion of beef of the size sold in the Vienna kitchen for 8 kreuzers (about 1½d.) were placed before him. But for one thing, it is not probable that the managers of a London kitchen would provide beef at 1½d. the portion, and, even if they did, they could afford to make the portion nearly twice as large as that sold at the same price in Vienna.

Beef and mutton, it must be remembered, are protected in Austria, with the result that the association must pay at the rate of more than 6d. a pound for the meat consumed in its kitchens. In London, however, beef and mutton of excellent quality, if bought in large quantities, can be obtained at an average price of 3½d. a pound. Thus, for 2½d. a very fair amount of meat could be supplied in an English kitchen. And if the men who went there wished for more—and had the money wherewith to pay for it—they would be at perfect liberty to order two portions instead of one.

Some years ago a professional caterer in Glasgow opened several workingmen's restaurants, in which dinners, consisting of six ounces of beef, vegetables, and a slice of pudding were provided at the rate of 4½d. each, he made a fortune by his venture. At the only model restaurants near London—those organized for the workers at the Victoria and Albert Docks—a man can have as much beef, potato, and pudding as he can eat for 6d. Yet these restaurants are worked on strict business principales, and all the service in connection with them is paid for.—The Nineteenth Century.

H. CUTHBERT & COMP'Y
WILL SELL BY
AUCTION
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, May 1st
30 5-ACRE LOTS
—OF—
Choice Building and Agricultural Land at Strawberryvale,
Suitable for suburban residence, chicken ranches, orchards, dairies, fruit gardens, upon the following easy terms: Ten per cent. cash immediately on fall of hammer; 10 per cent. in fourteen days, and upon signing of agreement; balance on time at 6 per cent. interest.
The important feature of this property may be briefly summarized as follows: Good roads 60 feet wide, good water, rich and fertile land, high elevation, close to town, beautiful and healthy surroundings, schools, churches, public halls and other social advantages already in existence—in fact everything to make suburban life pleasant and desirable. The easiest of terms. Further particulars and maps to be had in a few days from
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.
34 and 36 Broad street and 27 Trounce avenue, Victoria. ap19

MRS. BRADLEY,
(10 years in Paris), would receive a limited number of pupils for French lessons, also classes for conversational French, at 25c. per lesson.

MR. L. BRADLEY.
Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons. Address: 6 Douglas Street. ap9-1m

PERSONAL.

A. E. Quigley, J. Fagan, are in the city.

Mrs. H. P. Healy went to Seattle last night.

Robert Irving has returned from Kootenay.

E. Brenchley and wife, Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

T. E. Lutz, San Francisco, is staying at the Victoria.

H. C. Beevor-Potts of Nanaimo is at the New England.

Aulay Morrison, barrister, Westminster, is in the city.

R. G. Cunningham, Essington, is at the New England.

Mrs. W. S. Jones was a passenger by the Queen for California.

P. McL. Forin, New Westminster, is staying at the New England.

C. L. Behnsen was a passenger Saturday by the Charmer from Vancouver.

Mrs. S. C. Newbery and Miss Rooney returned home by the Queen Saturday.

J. B. H. Rickaby of the Hudson Bay Co. returned from the Sound on Saturday.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney returned home Sunday night from Harrison Hot Springs.

Rev. Mr. Lipscombe and family left last night for England, to reside permanently.

W. H. Lomas, Duncans; J Jenkins, Nanaimo; F. Johnson, Field; are guests at the Oriental.

Capt Ethershanks and E. V. Bodwell were passengers from the Mainland by the Charmer.

Loftus Brown has returned home from California, where he has been for the benefit of his health.

W. Edgar Buck has sufficiently recovered from la grippe to be able to resume his duties at his studio.

Frank S. Barnard, M.P. for Cariboo, left Vancouver on Friday for Ottawa. After the session it is said he will visit England.

E. G. Anderson, formerly of this city, arrived from California on Saturday evening and intends spending a few day in Victoria.

At the Driard: Robert Livingstone, Portland; John Wilson, Edinburgh; E. M. Yarwood, Nanaimo; C. D. Bayliss and wife, New York.

T. G. Holt of the firm of Mann & Holt, the Montreal contractors, arrived from the east Saturday. Mr. Holt last year reorganized the Victoria Hydraulic Co.

A. Rocke Robertson of the County Court registry staff has been granted further leave of absence and goes to Chatham for the benefit of his health. He leaves to-night over the C.P.R. and will be accompanied by his brother, H. E. A. Robertson.

—Don't forget that by leaving your order at the Victoria & Sidney station, Hillside avenue, you can have first class timothy hay delivered to any part of the city for $11 per ton. Telephone 511. *

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Diseases and Sorenesses.
Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

NO TO BAC

Cures the Tobacco Habit.
BOWES' Drug Store.

APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor. *

—The best shaving outfits at Fox's. *

—Go to the Regent for 5c. schooners. *

Guaranteed shaving outfits at Fox's. *

—Lacrosse goods at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—The steamer Al-Ki sails for Alaska on May 4th. She will call here on the way up.

—All kinds of muslin and lace curtains at Weiler Bros. The cheapest we have ever had. *

—A consignment of Typewriter's Paper on sale. Will make ten copies if required. Johnston's, Kirk Block. *

—Spratt & Macaulay are offering choice timothy hay at $10 per ton, delivered anywhere in the city. Telephone 404, or Spratt's wharf. *

—Ice cream is pretty good stuff but it always tastes better when you make it yourself. We have just received some freezers (several sizes). Weiler Bros. *

—There is a lot of general business to come before the board of aldermen at the regular meeting this evening. Besides the usual batch of communications there are several motions held over from previous meetings.

—Two drunks faced Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning. One had been there before and was consequently fined $5. The other had never been initiated, and was therefore convicted and discharged.

—Manager Jamieson received a telegram this morning informing him that "The Bathing Girl" has been cut out of the repertoire of the Fencing Master Co. "The Fencing Master" is therefore announced as the bill for both Friday and Saturday evenings next. There will not be a matinee performance.

—John Vaio, who was arrested in connection with the Louvre saloon robbery, he having found the stolen property, has been completely exonerated. He gave a satisfactory explanation of how he came to find the goods and the police therefore did not charge him with anything, although he had the discomfort of spending a few minutes in a cell.

—By having your carpets cleaned on the floor, it not only rots them but the dirt remaining underneath rises when the carpet is dry, leaving them dirtier than before. Take them with your lace curtains to the Victoria Machine Carpet cleaning works and have them done properly. W. G. Crocker, proprietor, 138 Fort street. Telephone 583. *

—A pretty little wedding took place on Friday evening at Seattle, the contracting parties being Mr. G. McCann, one of the partners of the B. C. Steam Dye works, Yates St., and Miss C. Beggs of Seattle. Mr. McCann and bride returned to Victoria last night by the Kingston accompanied by several friends and were welcomed home by a large party.

—The police are still gathering evidence and adding fresh charges to those already laid against George Morris and Leon Marsden, the two boys arrested on Saturday afternoon for housebreaking. They boys, it seems, have been mixed up in a number of criminal acts. They will probably be tried to-morrow in private before Magistrate Macrae.

—In smuggling Chinese into United States the Eastern man has improved on the Western methods. At Montreal recently a gang of Chinese smugglers were unearthed. Their modus operandi is as follows: Chinamen come from Vancouver to Montreal, whence they are shipped in batches of six to Quebec. In this disguise they are forwarded to St. John, N. B., and there are kept in hiding for a day or two. Ventilated coffins are now provided, and these corpses are shipped by Vanceboro, Maine, where they are claimed by another of the gang who arranges for their distribution through the United States.

—Insure your plate glass at Mellor's. *

—The best value for your money at Shore's hardware. *

—The Indian schooner Pachtwallis arrived on Saturday evening from the West coast with 50 skins.

—The Sayward Mill Company are calling for tenders for hauling lumber to Oak Bay. The tenders must be in by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—Any furniture or carpet house in Victoria will recommend work done at the Victoria Machine Carpet Cleaning works. W. G. Crocker, proprietor, 138 Fort street. Telephone 583. *

—Our $10 suits have always been as much better than any others shown in Victoria as the electric light is brighter than a candle. 150 suits to choose from. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Several Chinamen are likely to appear in court for refusing to pay the school and road taxes. One celestial told Collector Carter that he was in no hurry; he would pay the taxes the end of the year. A summons from the police court will probably convince that celestial that his taxes are due in advance.

—Ald. Bragg will move at this evening's meeting of the board of aldermen that the water commissioner keep a weekly pay roll of the men employed by the city on the water works improvements at Elk lake and that the treasurer be authorized and required to pay the same in cash to the men at the works.

—At the annual vestry meeting of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, the following officers were elected: Rector's warden, Mr. E. Bayfield Reed; people's warden, Hon. Chas. E. Pooley; church committee, Messrs. W. H. Lobb, T. S. Dobson, Geo. Gillespie, R. L. Ker, Geo. Hickey, G. Wake, J. Andrews, H. Brooks, H. Pover and H. Logan.

—The funeral of the late George Williams took place yesterday afternoon, being conducted by Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., of which deceased was a member. Services were conducted at the residence by Rev. Dr. Campbell and at the grave by the officers of Victoria lodge. The pall bearers were: David Dale, F. Carne, sr., T. R. Mitchell, F. Page and Jas. Pope.

—D. R. Young is in the city, arranging for bottling and placing on the market the valuable mineral water which the Comox Medical Spring Company intend manufacturing at Union. A company has been formed to handle the water, which will shortly be placed on the market. A large hotel is to be erected at Union containing baths, etc., for the use of those who wish to avail themselves of the treatment.

—The committee appointed to collect funds for the Queen's Birthday celebration started work this morning and have already been assured of liberal support. At a meeting of the finance committee held on Friday night, W. H. Snider was assigned to district 6 and Messrs. B. Williams and George Shedden will assist Mr. Beryman in district 8. The committee will meet again on Saturday, by which time it is expected the other committees will know what amounts they want. The sports and games committee meet this evening at 8 o'clock and the regatta committee to-morrow evening at the same hour. All amounts of $5 and over subscribed to the funds will be credited in the daily papers.

—The Quadra will leave Tuesday morning for the head of the Portland canal, Alaska. There will be aboard a party of Canadian engineers who will be engaged on the Alaska boundary survey. A. J. Brabazon and J. L. Cote, of Ottawa, arrived in the city on Saturday and registered at the Victoria hotel. Ernest Cleveland and George Kelly, of Vancouver, and Herbert Roper, of Victoria, belong to the party. The Quadra will call at Juneau and take aboard there George St. Cyr and E. Herbert. The survey party will work on the stretch of country between Letuza Bay and Jakutat Bay. It is expected that the party will be engaged until the latter part of August. This will be the only Canadian party in the field this year.

—John Calipero, Phillip Oppenheimer, Jos. Calipero and James Collins were this morning convicted of aggravated assault and were ordered to pay a fine of $10 each and spend a month in jail. If the fines are not paid another month in jail is to be substituted. The victim of the assault for which the quartette were convicted was John Roberts, who looked as though he had been through a threshing machine when he appeared in court this morning. His appearance was sufficient to show that he had been roughly treated but to have it in writing the magistrate asked him to enumerate his injuries, which he did. Here they are: Two black eyes, two bruises on the forehead, a two-inch scalp wound, scratches in the face, innumerable bruises and an injured ankle. According to his evidence it would take very little more for murder to have been committed. The party were in Roberts' cabin when John Calipero started the ball rolling by hitting Roberts. Roberts struck him back and the other three men "jumped" him. Hatchets and crowbars were flying for a few minutes but luckily no very severe blows were struck, although Roberts' head was badly cut.

—Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

See Our New Designs **WALL PAPERS.** See Our Prices

J. W. MELLOR, - 76, 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

"Carbonettes,"

THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

—St. John's church vestry meeting to-night.

—Lawn mowers at Shore's hardware, cheap for cash. *

—A social will be given on May 8th by Sunset lodge, K. of P.

—A meeting of the Jubilee Hospital directors will be held to-night.

—The steamer Queen, which arrived Saturday afternoon from San Francisco, had fifteen cabin passengers for Victoria and 104 tons of freight.

—A series of socials has been arranged by Victoria West Lodge, Good Templars, to be held the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

—A meeting of the committee of the Foresters will be held to-night to make arrangements for the picnic to be held on June 15th in the Caledonia grounds.

—A service of song was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church instead of the regular Sunday evening service. There was a large congregation and the service published on Saturday was carried out.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "A steamer is supposed to be on her way from the Atlantic seaboard to be placed on the run between here and Puget Sound ports, replacing the Farallon which was recently sold by the opposition line."

—The school trustees and Mr. Killick have come to terms. That gentleman will give two exhibitions of the art of swimming preceded by two lectures. The charge will be $15. The lectures will be given upon his return from California, and all school children can attend.

—The C. P. R. steamship Empress of China, due to-morrow from the Orient, has a full cargo and a large number of cabin and steerage passengers. Most of the Japs and Chinese steerage passengers are for coast ports, coming principally to work in the canneries. She will also have a full cargo going south.

—The Anglican church at Metchosin will to-morrow afternoon be the scene of the marriage of Miss Muir and Mr. Henry Fisher. Both are members of families well known in the district and there will be a large gathering for the ceremony. A number are going out from the city. The marriage will take place at 2 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, parents of the groom, who is their eldest son.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Jubilee Hospital wish to intimate that for the accommodation of parties having tickets for their "At Home" in the A. O. U. W. Hall on the 1st of May, and wishing to go to the opera, they will keep open an hour later. As it is the last "At Home" of the season, and the ladies are going to a great deal of trouble to make it a success, they hope that as many of their friends as can make it convenient, will attend. Tickets can be had of any of the committee, or at the door on the evening of the "At Home."

—To-morrow is the last day for three months that pelagic sealing will be legal on this coast, the closed season commencing Wednesday, May 1. Last year the schooner Triumph, Capt. Clarence Cox, took 1320 skins before May 1, and several of the fleet did very well. This year, however, it is believed they will not do nearly so well. Reports have not been received from a large number of the schooners for some weeks, but the last news that came was far from encouraging, and the general opinion among sealing men is that the catch will be small. The schooners will begin returning to port inside of the next ten days.

—An unknown man worked a wonderful game yesterday on several saloons that are kept open on the sly during prohibited hours. He would pretend at first to be a mute, and by signs and writing express a desire to shake for the drinks. When he won it was all right, but when he lost he would write that his money was all at his hotel. That naturally nettled the bar-tenders, and in every instance where they tried to force him to pay or offered to throw him out he found his voice and calmly said if they did a thing to him he would have the police arrest them for violating the law. The game went through very nicely in several places where now a hint at the deaf and dumb alphabet is regarded as an invitation to fight.

Decorative Art Embroidery.

Latest designs in all kinds of work. Instructions given. Stamping done. Work started and done to order. You are cordially invited to call and examine goods, designs and prices. Mrs. Ostrander, room 43, Five Sisters Block, entrance on Fort street. *

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE 24th OF MAY CELEBRATION IS AT HAND

Everything indicates hot and dusty weather and that light suits will be in order. Call early, as not a great many more orders can be executed before that date, and see

GEO. R. JACKSON'S,

Light Flannel and Tennis Tweed and Boating Suits, at $13.50 to $16.50.
Fine Serge and Flannel Cricket and Tennis Trousers, at $5 to $7.50.
Irish Homespun Golf Suits, Norfolk Jacket and Knickers, $17.
Any Tweed Suit in the largest stock in B. C. for only $28.
Any Black or Fancy Worsted Suit, formerly $50, only $35.

SPECIALTIES.

Mahony's, Fox's, Maddock's and Harris' Suitings, $20 to $28.
Fine Tweed and French Worsted Trousers, $5 to $9.
Fine French and English Fancy and Black Worsted Suits, $28 to $35.

Workmanship Not Inferior to Best in Canada.
Largest Stock on Pacific Coast.

No garment allowed to leave store unless customer is satisfied. Remember prices and place.

57 GOVERNMENT STREET, FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

Tan Shoes

Are now the proper foot wear. Drop in and let us show you our new stock. We have light and dark tans; pointed; square and round toes All styles and sizes. PRICES ALL RIGHT.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Johnson and Government St.

$25 Suits for $17.00.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

Is selling a fine lot of $25 Suits for $17. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10 up. Good pants to order from $3.50 up. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.
101 DOUGLAS ST.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Order's Anniversary Marked by a Procession to Church.

Over two hundred Odd Fellows marched in procession to Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday morning, and listened to a discourse by the Rev. Solomon Cleaver. The church was gaily decorated, the mystic links on the pulpit being woven in natural flowers and presenting a pleasing appearance. The sermon was by Mr. Cleaver and was explanatory of the symbols of the order. Odd Fellowship was an order, not a religion. It had to do with manhood: the church had to do with Godhood. He eulogized the order for the great good it had done.

The order has rapidly increased its membership within the province. There are thirty-eight subordinate lodges and six Rebekah lodges in operation. The number of members at the end of last year was 3,015, being a gain of 861 during the year. The total receipts for the year were $53,708.79, and there was paid out for relief $15,236.47 during the same period. The lodges report assets valued at $187,616.25.

Are you tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Chew Tuckett's T & B "Mahogany" and "Black" Chewing Tobacco

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Clearance Sale of Furniture & Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

THE EUROPEAN CHESS BOARD

The Machinations of Russia May Create Fresh Difficulties in the East.

Balfour Bows to "Brum" and "Joe" May be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

London, April 27.—The final decision of the British government to refrain from meddling with the Eastern question as regards China and Japan has been taken on the advice, strongly put, of the British diplomats in Pekin and Tokio. It is likely that the condition of the treaty of peace when seen with unprejudiced eyes will show that Japan has won a complete victory, not only by force of arms but in the field of diplomacy. The reports made after the Chinese New Year indicated that Japan was determined to dictate in Pekin terms far more rigorous than those exacted at Shimonoseki.

Lord Kimberley, secretary of foreign affairs, has received assurances from the British representative at Tokio that the present Japanese ministry are experiencing their last day of existence as a composite body, and the British agent expresses his belief that the conditions of the treaty of peace, as already published, are incapable of reduction in respect to their exactions and that the minimum of the Japanese claims is greater than before the war, when, as a matter of fact, an accession of territory was the chief aim of the Mikado's government. It is represented by the British agent at Tokio that Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, will be unable to govern much longer, owing to the tactics of the opposition in the Diet in rejecting war measures and refusing to vote supplies, virtually bringing the legislative machinery to a standstill. Although the complete success of the war has greatly subdued this spirit, there is no doubt that the Ito party will be overthrown if they accede to the demands of Russia.

Lord Kimberley and his colleagues take the same view of the situation as that which Viscount Curzon, M. P., outlined on the eve of the war, that if the Ito ministry should fall it would be a genuine calamity not only to Japan but to the European powers. The British government ascribe the early and successful close of the war to his tact and capacity in spite of the clamor of the vast majority of the people that Japanese troops shall occupy Pekin. In view of this feeling the British and other European representatives in China and Japan have advised that any proposal that Japan surrender any portion of the ceded territory at the bidding of the European powers would be likely to jeopardize the Japanese constitution and undo the greater part of the progressive work which has been done in Japan within the last quarter of a century.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that Germany's decision to join Russia and France in the protest against the Shimonoseki treaty surprised and displeased the majority of the German politicians. It was such a sudden departure from the Empire's policy of non-intervention, that at first the report was discredited. When the course of events was made known by the semi-official dailies, the general impression was that Germany had plunged considerably into a dangerous policy. Many persons expressed doubt that the cautious and experienced Hohenlohe had decided to move. In the last three days the belief has grown that the Kaiser planned and directed the new move personally, so as to identify himself with Russia's foreign policy and to show the court of St. Petersburg his approval of the Czar's managing international politics to his own taste. He probably aims also to demonstrate to the Czar how much better it is to have a faithful ally like Germany instead of a selfish one like England, which is likely at any time to slip away and look after her own interest without stopping to assist others who are less sagacious. This explanation of the Emperor's conduct is supported by the persons most intimately acquainted with the Czar's peculiarities.

Ever since his tour through China and Japan, Nicholas II has regarded himself as an expert judge of Oriental politics. Japan's swift progress has impressed him and perhaps frightened him a little. He has had work on the trans-Siberian railway pushed forward with all possible speed with a view of using it for the transportation of troops to eastern Asia. His opinion is that the war ought to be postponed, if possible, until the railway shall be ready for all the uses of a strategetic railway, and thus enable Russia to play the arbiter of affairs in the Yellow sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has assured several diplomats that he is convinced that the united action of France, Germany and Russia in regard to the China-Japan treaty will not cause any serious complications. The correspondent asserts that M. Hanotaux French minister of Foreign Affairs, tried to exclude Germany from the alliance, and only yielded to Russia's insistence that the united action of the three governments be confined to certain limits. The feeling in St. Petersburg according to the correspondent is that the danger of an armed conflict is very remote.

A cable from Yokohama states that the demand made by Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Leaotong peninsula is expected to try the self-restraint of the Japanese very severely. The government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply without great risk of internal trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension, but at the same time it is believed that the government will be constrained to do its utmost to meet the European views.

A dispatch from Pekin says that it is the cession of Southern Manchuria, as provided for in the treaty of peace, that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement made to this end by Li Hung Chang grieves the Emperor, because the province of Manchuria is the ancestral portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the island of Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several governors and some of the generals opposed submission to the public proclamation that has been made.

Washington, April 27.—Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, called upon Secretary Gresham at half-past three o'clock to-day and half an hour later, within a few moments after Yang Yu departed, the Japanes minister, who came by appointment, was closeted with the Secretary. Both visits related to the clause in the treaty of peace relating to the occupation by Japan of the Regent's Sword promontory and the Korean bay coast from Port Arthur to the Yalu river, to which Russia has so strenously objected. It is understood that Russia is endeavoring to induce China to resist the demand, which was agreed to by Li Hung Chang. The United States have declined to be drawn into the controversy to such an extent as to take sides, but will continue its good offices, as in the past, to secure peace between China and Japan.

London, April 27.—The English press devotes column upon column of space in comment upon the speech of Mr. Balfour at the annual assembly of the Primrose League yesterday. The utterances of the Conservative leader are regarded in the light of a great victory, inasmuch as the rupture between the Tories and Unionists which was foreshadowed in last week's dispatches would undoubtedly have occurred if Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour had not promised to go to the country with a programme embodying the social reforms which Mr Chamberlain advocates. With the personal followers of Mr. Chamberlain, together with the support of the Moderate Liberals and Lord Salisbury and Mr Balfour, the meaning is that he (Mr. Chamberlain) will be the next chancellor of the exchequer, and that the Duke of Devonshire will also be in the Cabinet. Many expect to see Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Irish local government, which Mr. Gladstone overruled in 1885, reproduced with alterations made in accordance with Mr. Balfour's experience in Ireland during his term as Secretary. The Tory adversaries of Mr. Chamberlain, however, are not subdued. The Standard, in its comments on Balfour's speech, describes as quite unnecessary the warmth with which he dwelt upon the cemented political friendship between himself and the Unionist leader, and doubts that the sentiments which the Conservative leader expressed were those of a majority of the party.

"FIGHTING BILL" BERESFORD

To Wed the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough will settle £6,000 a year upon Lord William Beresford, to whom she is engaged to be married.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, whose engagement to Lord William Beresford has been reported more than once, is the widow of the eighth Duke of Marlborough. She was his second wife, and the duke her second husband, the duchess, who was originally Miss Lily Warren Price, daughter of Commodore Price, of the United States navy, having been married in the first instance to the late Mr. Louis Hamersley. Her marriage to the duke took place in 1888. The Marlborough exchequer was badly depleted, and the duke was loaded down with debts. The duchess paid the debts of her husband, and spent several hundred thousand dollars in repairing the Marlborough seat, Blenheim Castle, Woodstock, Oxford. The repairs on the roof of the castle alone are said to have cost the duchess $100,000.

Lord William Beresford was born in 1847, and is 10 years older than his future wife. He went to Zululand as a volunteer after he had served in the British army in Afghanistan. He was with the mounted infantry in an engagement in Zululand when the company was repulsed. In the retreat Lord Beresford came across a sergeant who had been seriously wounded and lay helpless on the ground. Lord Beresford dismounted, helped the disabled sergeant to the saddle, mounted behind him and then rode with him to safety. He was highly praised for the exhibition of bravery and soon afterward received the Victoria cross, the highest tribute England pays to the bravery of her soldiers.

Lord Beresford is one of the best and most reckless cross-country riders and steeplechasers among the Irish gentry. When he was stationed with the army in India, he had the reputation of being the most expert horseman in the Indian army. Lady Dufferin, in her book Our Vice-Regal Life in India, frequently refers to the recklessness of Lord Beresford, which frequently resulted in mishaps. Lady Dufferin in her work says it was generally remarked of Lord Beresford "that he had broken every bone in his body but his neck."

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

Ladies are you using the

New Interlining Fibre Chamois

Puff Sleeves and Skirts, when supported by this Ideal Interlining, will retain their stylish appearance "through thick and thin," whether badly crushed by careless packing—or by weight of outer garments—a slight shake and there is no trace of crease or wrinkle.

Dampness does not affect it as it is not stiffened by Gum, Starch or Glue. It is strong and durable and will last as long as the garment itself. In 3 weights, 64 inches wide, 35c. per yard, at all the leading stores. Every yard of Genuine Fibre Chamois is Labeled. Beware of inferior imitations.

The wholesale trade only supplied by THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS CO., MONTREAL.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, *when*

You use COTTOLENE

Famous cooks, prominent physicians and thousands of everyday housekeepers endorse it. Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 26,

Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

HONOLULU S. P. & S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, May 11th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda, Thursday, May 2nd, at 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, New York, Boston, And all U. S. Points,

..ALSO TO..

Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

...The Grandest Scenery... IN AMERICA.

SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes

For tickets, etc., see

H. MARTIN, 75 Government Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1147
8 30 pm	Lv	34	...*Victoria...	110	Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	35	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv 1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	62	... Seattle....	28	Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	34	Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

S. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, No. 255 Morrison St., corner of Third St., Portland, Or.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down. No. 2 Pass. Daily.	No. 4 Pass. Fri. Sat. Su.		STATIONS.		South Bound, Read Up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.	No. 3 Pass. Fri. Sat. Su.
Dep 8 00 am	Dep 4 30 pm	1	Victoria	18	Ar 12 30 pm	Ar 8 00 pm
8 04	4 34	2	Burnside	17	12 26	7 56
8 17	4 47	3	Esquimalt	15	12 13	7 43
8 23	4 53	4	Gorge	14	12 07	7 37
8 28	4 58	5	Stewart's	13	12 02	7 32
8 32	5 02	6	Parson's Bridge	12	11 58	7 28
8 35	5 05	7	Langford	11	11 55	7 25
8 40	5 10	8	Goldstream	10	11 50	7 20
8 45	5 15	9	Shawnigan Siding	9	11 45	7 15
8 52	5 22	10	Cobble Hill	8	11 38	7 08
8 57	5 27	11	McPherson's	7	11 33	7 03
9 02	5 32	12	Kokelah	6	11 28	6 58
9 08	5 38	13	Duncan's	5	11 22	6 52
9 18	5 48	14	Somenos	4	11 12	6 42
9 23	5 53	15	Westholme	3	11 07	6 37
9 28	5 58	16	Chemainus	2	11 02	6 32
9 36	6 06	17	Oyster Bay Siding	1	10 54	6 24
9 41	6 11	18	Oyster Bay		10 49	6 19
9 45	6 15	19	Nanaimo		10 45	6 15
7 30	3 45	20	Wellington		8 00	3 15
Ar 12 00 m	Ar 8 15				Lv 5 20 am	Lv 3 00 pm

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.

Str. Thistle,

W. LANGLEY, Master.

Steamer Thistle leaves B. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP OFFICE.

The following lines represented:

Cunard, White Star, American, Hamburg-Amer. North Ger. Lloyd, Allan-State Line Dominion, Allan, Red Star Line, French Line, Thingvalla Line, Anchor Line, Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co.

And all other first-class companies.

Through Tickets to and from all European Points at Lowest Rates.

BERTHS ALLOTTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Passengers will Save from $5 to $8 by Purchasing Through Tickets.

For rates, sailing dates and diagrams of all steamers apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY.

General Steamship Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 4 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA, - - MAY 3

E. P. BITHET & CO., Agents.

Hats! Hats! All the LATEST SPRING STYLES in Stiff and Soft Felt Hats. PRICES--"OUT OF SIGHT." **B. Williams & Co.,** Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson St.

THE ESCAPE OF SLATIN BEY.

He Was For Twelve Years the Mahdi's Prisoner.

Next to General Gordon the Austrian Slatin Bey was the most important captive of the Mahdi. Frequent efforts have been made in the last ten years to secure his escape from the Soudan, but he was too closely watched. An attempt which was made last summer failed owing to the roads being blocked by the constant movement of troops from Omdurman after the Italians had captured Kassala. However, with the aid of some Soudanese merchants who were acquainted with Slatin, arrangements were made by Baron von Egregg, the Austrian consul-general, Major Wingate, director of the Intelligence Department, and Father Ohrwalder, which were crowned with success. Slatin quitted Omdurman with the greatest secrecy on February 20, with two Arab guides, all on camels, and proceeded with the greatest speed towards Metemma, near which place the camels having broken down were cast loose. After a delay of two days, during which Slatin was in hiding amongst the hills, the guides procured two camels, and the party swam across the river, the camels supported by water skins placed under their necks. They reached El Hannik on the east bank, where they abandoned the camels, procured two others, and after four days arrived at Bir Edduena, where the guides and camels were sent back. Another guide and another camel were procured, and Shat-el-Ain was reached in three days, followed by a circuitous route for twelve days across the Nubian desert. Slatin arrived at Assouan yesterday in good health. His flight will exasperate the Khalifa, for whom Slatin left a letter saying that none of the Europeans at Omdurman knew anything about his going, and begging the Khalifa not to punish them. A dervish patrol sent from Berber in pursuit reached Kokreh, within 50 miles of Suakin, a few days ago. Slatin Bey is an Austrian, 39 years of age, whom Gen. Gordon in 1879 appointed inspector-general of the eastern Soudan Senaar, and in 1882 Rattuf Pasha, then governor-general of the Soudan, nominated him governor-general of Darfur, which province was amongst the first affected by the Mahdi's revolt. He was continuously fighting against the Rizigat and other tribes, gaining a reputation for heroic bravery throughout the whole of the Soudan. At Darra, in 1883, Zogal, the Mahdi's lieutenant, summoned him to surrender, handing him the Mahdi's letter announcing the annihilation of General Hick's army. Slatin had a force of under 700 effectives, who were demoralized, his ammunition was exhausted, and he had no choice but to submit. In a letter which General Gordon received in October, 1884, while he was besieged in Khartoum, Slatin wrote that on the outbreak of the revolt his disaffected Egyptian officers discouraged the soldiers by declaring that they could not succeed while they were led by a Christian, whereupon he publicly proclaimed his conversion to the Mohammedan religion, and afterwards won several battles. In June, 1884, Slatin joined the Mahdi at Rahad, and was forced to accompany him to Khartoum, where from outside the walls he corresponded with General Gordon, but the Mahdi, to prevent his escape, put him and Lupton Bey in irons and threw them into prison, where for ten months they suffered severely from hunger and ill-treatment, and were frequently threatened with death. After the Mahdi's death in June, 1885, he became a member of the Khalifa Abdullah's body guard down to the period of his escape, his post being at the door of the Khalifa's house. He was frequently able to render assistance to other captives. All those who have escaped speak warmly of his kindness.

Of all he has gone through during his long capitivity and his perilous journey from Khartoum, Slatin's appearance betrays hardly any traces. He does not look more than his age. His wiry, well-knit figure of about middle height, his clean-cut, soldiery face, bronzed with the Soudan sun, bears equally the stamp of vigor and endurance. His spirits are as exuberant as those of a schoolboy unexpectedly released from durance, and he is evidently endowed by nature with a lively sense of humor. He seems simply to revel in the novelty of his recovered freedom and his civilized surroundings. "This," he says, "is the best day I have lived," and he is determined to enjoy it to the utmost. Everything seems new to him, he appreciates all, except, perhaps, the unaccustomed European clothes, for which he has once more exchanged the easier garments of the East. It is only when he refers to the deep debt of gratitude which he owes to his deliverers that a shadow of the past flits across his face, and a quiver in his voice betrays the remembrance of untold suffering.

For twelve years, as far as the outer world is concerned, he has been practically buried alive, and the whole history of what has happened during that period was nearly a blank to him until, three days ago, at Assouan, he reached again the threshold of civilized life. On the other hand he never allowed his keen powers of observation to rust, and, as he had not the use of pen and paper, he has cultivated his memory so as to make it a storehouse of his strange and valuable experiences. In this respect his escape is an event of first rate importance, for never yet has anyone been rescued from the realms of Mahdism who is so well qualified to fill in the outlines of its history with copious and accurate information.

It would be obviously unwise to give full details of the arrangements by which Slatin's rescue was at last successfully effected, for they might ultimately reach the Khalifa through the Arabic papers which traders occasionally convey to Khartoum. Slatin himself narrowly escaped being the victim of unscrupulous journalism. One of the favorite inventions of the Anglophobe press is that England is constantly in secret communication with the Mahdists. The last letter, for instance, of the late M. Percher, published in Cairo in the Journal Egyptien after his death, accused England of regularly supplying the dervishes with arms and ammunition to be used against her rivals in Central Africa. Sometime ago El Ahram went so far as to declare that the Khalifa was a mere puppet in the hands of England, and that Slatin served as the agent through whom Britain maintained relations with him, and at the same time as a spy upon his actions. A copy of this paper found its way to Khartoum, and if, instead of falling into the hands of some of Slatin's friends, who gave it to him and enabled him to destroy it, it had reached the Khalifa, this infamous diatribe of the Khedivial organ would in all probability have cost Slatin his life.

Of the details of his adventurous journey Slatin naturally gives a fully and more accurate account than we previously telegraphed from Assouan. He was aware that arrangements were being made for his rescue, but only a few days before his actual departure was the word whispered in his ear that everything was ready, and that on the evening of March 20 three camels and two guides would be waiting for him at a given point outside the town. The trysting place was at no great distance from his quarters, and when the moment came he was fortunate enough to reach it unobserved. Then came a desperate ride for life. Watched as he had constantly been, he could not reckon on more than a brief start from his pursuers. In 21 hours Slatin and his companions covered 120 miles as the crow flies, and as they were obliged to follow a circuitous track under the shelter of a desert range the distance actually covered was undoubtedly much greater.

The evening of the 21st found the fugitives in the vicinty of Metemneh, the camels being almost exhausted. They threw themselves into the Bayuda desert, and, proceeding at a more leisurely pace, reached on the morning of the 23rd a point near the middle of the route followed by Sir Herbert Stewart's column on the march from Korti in 1885. There Slatin and one guide lay concealed on a hill while the other guide started off in quest of fresh camels. Five weary days of waiting elapsed before relays came. "But even then," said Slatin, "the overpowering joy of freedom and the pure air of the boundless desert overbore all feeling of anxiety."

On the last day, however, an incident occurred calculated to try even Slatin's nerves. His remaining guide was away seeking water for the camels, and Slatin, quite alone, was lying under the shade of a projecting rock, when he heard footsteps approach. He hoped at first to escape detection by lying perfectly still, but his feet projected, and on his feet he wore red native slippers which were bound to arrest attention. The footsteps came right up to his hiding place, then stopped, and hastily withdrew. Slatin had no doubt that this was a dervish scout, and that a hue and cry would soon be raised. A few moments later his guide returned, and Slatin dispatched his in pursuit of the intruder with orders to silence him at any cost. By an extraordinary coincidence the guide, overtaking him, discovered that he was his cousin, and easily induced him to hold his tongue. The same evening the other guide returned with two fresh camels, and with one of those brought down from Khartoum the party started again, this time straight for the Nile, which they swam with the help of inflated waterskins at a point about half way between Berber and Abu Hamed on the evening of the 1st.

But he had scarcely proceeded on his way a few hours, when a friendly messenger overtook him with a warning that a Dervish patrol was on his track. They barely had time to seek shelter in the hills, whence they actually saw a party of Dervishes on swift dromedaries sweep over the track they had just been following. As soon as this danger was past, Slatin and his companion returned to the Nile, and were in the act of killing a sheep for the first substantial meal of which he had had a chance since leaving Khartoum, when another messenger came up to announce that a whole body of troops was on the march behind them. Again they fled into the hills, and from a safe retreat watched a considerable force hurrying northwards. The latter, however, it seems, had not been sent to pursue Slatin, but to reinforce the Dervishes on the northern outposts in view of the alarm created by the recent manœuvres of the Egyptian army in the Korosko desert. But the fugitives did not venture again into the Nile valley. They made straight northeast to Edduem where, after another three days' march, Slatin once more changed guides. Here, however, there was only one camel available for the further journey, and this he had to share with an aged guide, taking turns of riding and walking during nine long days' march, which ultimately brought him over unbeaten tracks to Assuan. In less than 24 days, including 5 days' halt in the Bayuda desert, Slatin had marched about one thousand miles, mainly over waterless wastes, with nothing but dried dates and hard bread for sustenance.

Slatin's story of the present conditions of the Soudan still remains to be told. All he has said hitherto confirms whilst amplifying the information derived from Ohrwalder, Rossignoli, and other sources, the prestige and power of the Khalifa is waning, but only a decisive blow from outside can finally crush Mahdism. The Khalifa himself is given up to a life of luxury and sensuous indulgence. He leaves the government largely in the hands of his brother, Cacoub, which press more heavily than his own upon the unfortunate Soudanese; but groan as they may under the increasing weights of his exactions and cruelty they are powerless against the dominant Baggara tribes and the military organisaton is still unbroken. Considerable anxiety, however, prevails at the Khalifa's court respecting the movements of the Italians in the east and of the other white forces towards the southern confines of his dominions. Fifteen thousand men are along the Atbara river opposite the Italian positions, but in spite of Khalifa's boasting Slatin appears to doubt the sincerity of his professed desire to try conclusions with a European army.—London Times.

MADAGASCAR'S POISON ORDEAL.

Was Used for Detection of Such Crimes as Treason and Witchcraft.

Though ordeals of fire and water are, or have been, national judicial institutions of world-wide distribution, resource to a deadly poison as a legal remedy has not met with universal recognition. With the exception of the "Red Water" ordeal of the Paupans, and the "Bitter Water" of certain Melanesian tribes, Poison ordeals are strictly confined to the Dark Continent, of which the Ordeal of the Calabar Bean as practised by the negroes of Old Calabar is the most popular and well known instance. Although Livingstone, Du Chaillu, and other African explorers mention the use of certain roots for poison ordeals by Central African tribes, and Guinea natives are known to use the form of strychnos for the same purpose, we think that we are justified in stating that no exact analogue of the Tanghin of Madagascar can be found in any of the ordeals practised elsewhere. Evidence from different sources leads to the conclusion that it was first used for judicial purposes at the beginning of this century, from which period it was constantly employed until the abolition of the ordeal by poison in 1864 by international treaties. The source of the poison—from which it derives its name—is the "Tanghinia venenifera," a plant indegenous to Madagascar. The Tanghin tree is somewhat like a chestnut in appearance. As its foliage is of a dark green hue and its flower of a gorgeous crimson, it presents a very attractive sight during the months of October and November. About the middle of November, the flower fades, and a small green fruit appears, which rapidly increases its size until Christmas, when the fruit attains maturity. It is then something lick a large yellow egg-plum, though the skin is not of one uniform tint, but is streaked with varying tints of red and brown. The pulpy portion of the fruit is of a repulsive gray color, and possesses a correspondingly disgusting taste; and in the centre of this is found the kernel, which is enclosed in a bivalve like the common almond. The kernel is the poisonous part of the fruit, and has been found to contain a most violent poison, which is not strychnine, or in fact, an alkaloid or nitrogenous compound at all, but a substance which is probably unparalleled in the whole range of toxicological chemistry.

The Tanghin was reserved for the detection of such crimes as treason and witchcraft, or anything directly or indirectly due to the intervention of the supernatural; and as such crimes were frequent and the circle of suspicion wide, it acted as a constant drain on an already scanty population. Ellis computes that three thousand persons perish annually under this ordeal, that a tenth of the population drank it in their lives—some four or five times—while, of others who drank, more than half died on the spot or from the after effects. For minor offences the ordeal was performed thus: If two parties disputed on a subject on which no direct evidence could be got, each selected a dog from a pair of equal size and condition, and both animals received small doses of Tanghin. The party whose dog first succumbed was adjudged to be in the wrong; and if both dogs expired simultaneously, the a case was decided on a basis of equality, or if this was out of the question the ordeal was repeated.

In the case of serious crimes, however, being alleged against any one, the ordeal was much more severe, as the persons suspected had themselves to swallow the Tanghin. The ordeal was a truly national institution, government officials called mpanozon-doha, or "cursers of the head," administered the ordeal; and to be a mpampinona was considered both a lucrative, respectable, and even honorable position. The mpampinona, by personal and secretly transmitted experience, could so manipulate the ordeal that their clients had a chance of escaping with little more than a fit of vomiting; while they could insure with deadly certainty the removal of the obnoxious individual. The Tanghin thus administered became a most powerful agent in carrying out the crooked ends of an unscrupulous state policy; and we need hardly say that the government in power freely availed themselves of this convenient method for the removal of prominently obstructive members of the opposition.

A great gathering always collected to witness a Tanghin ordeal, the centre of attraction, of course, being the mpampinona, his executive, and the victim or victims. To inspire confidence, the poison was prepared in public by the mpampinona, who took two kernels of the fruit of the "Tanghinia venenifera," and having split each carefully in half, he ground two halves of different kernels—to insure uniformity of poison—on a stone with a little water. A white emulsion is thus obtained, which, on dilution with the juice of a banana leaf, partially dissolves. Having administered this potion, the "curser of the head," placed a hand on the brow of the victim, and broke forth into a wild stream of denunciation and invocation, something like the following: "Listen, listen, oh Manamango (the Poison Spirit or Searcher of Hearts). Thous hast no eyes, but thou seest; ears hast thou not, but thou hearest; a round egg brought from afar, from lands across the great waters (possibly an allusion to the introduction of poison ordeal by the Arabs), thou art here to-day. Hear and and judge, for thou knowest all things, and wilt decide truly. If this man hath not done aught by witchcraft, but has only employed natural powers, let him live. If he has committed a crime against the moral code (in the original, a long category of these offences is given), slay him not; but by the door where down thou wentest, return, oh Manamango! (The poison is a violent emetic.) But if he has employed witchcraft, then hasten; stay not; end him; slay him; choke him; seize his vitals in thy deadly clutch, and destroy at once and for ever the foul life of this wicked man, oh Manamango, thou who knowest all things, and who searches the secret hearts of men." This adjuration ended the accused was forced to swallow three pieces of fowl skin, each about an inch square, without touching them with his teeth. Copious draughts of rice-water were then given to wash down the three pieces of skin; and when this was at last effected, warm water was then added to accentuate the emetic character of the poison. If the three pieces of skin are discharged intact, Manamango has decided on the innocence of the subject; and his friends are then free to do anything they please to increase his chances of recovery. If the three pieces are retained, or are only partially discharged, the man is declared guilty; and one of the executive, whose especial duty it is, puts an end to the writhing and speechless agony of the unfortunate victim by a blow from a wooden rice-pestle or fanolo. Establishment of innocence by this method more often than not resulted in death from the after effects, unless special precautions had been taken, or the subject was possessed of an abnormally tough constitution. Practised experts, by using immature fruit and selecting kernels of light color, which are not so poisonous as the redder ones, and also by skilful arrangement of things, could secure a satisfactory termination—from the patient's point of view—of the ordeal so that it became quite noticeable that filthy lucre could often attempt the immaculate Manamangos to favorable decisions. Notwithstanding this obvious corruption, the masses of the people believed confidently in the Tanghin and in Manamango; and even now, many natives would avail themselves of it, if allowed to do so.—Chambers' Journal.

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...And...
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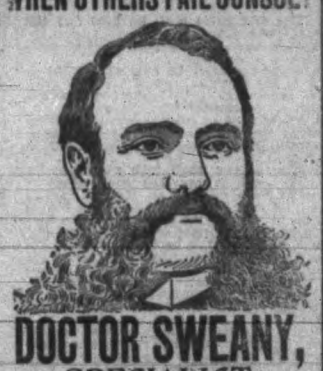
Cigarettes.
Absolutely pure and free from any injurious preparation.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



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SPECIALIST.
Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, Wash. 713 Front St. (Union Block), where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future as they have in the past from the ablest and most successful specialist of the age.
YOUNG MEN If you are troubled with exhausting dreams, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.
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PRIVATE Diseases—Inflammation, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured without pain or detention from business.
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LADIES—If you are suffering from resistant Headaches, Painful Menstruation, Irregularities, Itching, or any of the distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when other fail.
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Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

NOTICE.

Applications accompanied by references and testimonials, &c., will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 6th day of May next, for the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the electric light department of the city. The duties of the said officer to include the completion of the present construction work of the electric light plant, and the salary to be the amount per month already provided for in the estimates for the current year.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., April 27th, 1895.

$50 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Public Library.

Notice is hereby given that from and after Thursday, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m. to 12 noon; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sunday excepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 19th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvement in the City.

If not delivered at residence please call at the postoffice for same

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
City Assessor.

April 19th, 1895. 819-2w

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore, and regulate the menses, preventing pain, inability and premature leakage. No aches of pelvis or backache. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Guaranteed with no opiate. Invaluable in these regards. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of strip. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in plain envelope. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Wakefulness, Headache, Pain in the Back, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Insanity, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power, Lassitude, Pain in the Side, Dimness of Vision, Pimples on the Face, Emissions, Seminal Weakness, Lost Vitality, Wakefulness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Power

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ISLAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

Board of Trade Pass a Resolution Asking for a Dominion Subsidy.

Mr. Ker's Resolution to be Telegraphed to the Minister and Members.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the board of trade held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the resolution introduced at the last meeting by D. R. Ker, asking the Dominion government to grant a subsidy for the extension of the E. & N. Railway to Comox. The resolution was printed in Saturday's Times.

Mr. D. R. Ker explained that the application had already been sent to Ottawa. Similar grants had been given to all the lines built by the C. P. R. He did not think there would be any difficulty in getting the subsidy, although many contended that the subsidy is only given for colonization roads. He held that the proposed road was a colonization road, it running through a good agricultural country, and was so much more in the direction of a transcontinental railway. A telegram had been received from one of the members at Ottawa stating that a resolution passed by the board would be of the greatest assistance. Victorians should be unanimous in asking that the subsidy be granted. The resolution had not been suggested by the Messrs. Dunsmuir, but they had allowed him to bring it before the board.

Mr. Walter Walker thought it should be found out what were the intentions of the promoters of the scheme. It was asserted in the city that the people of Victoria could not get a cargo of coal from the company. He would like to learn something of the intentions of the company before voting on the resolution.

Mr. T. S. Futcher had expected that the mover of the resolution would have told the board what had been granted to the company in the past and what grants they expected in the future. The board had several times asked the company to reduce the freight rates, it costing $3 a ton to take freight to Nanaimo, while the rate from Vancouver was $1.50. He would like to know the intentions of the company.

Ald. A. J. McLellan thought the E. & N. Railway company had just as much right to get the subsidy as any other company in the Dominion. The C. P. R. always obtained the subsidy of $3,200 when they built a line through their own land. The province was entitled to ask the Dominion government to grant the subsidy.

Mr. Simon Leiser would like to have the subsidy granted during the present session. The government might promise the subsidy now and forget it after the election.

Mr. William Wilson did not think any objection should be put in the way of securing the subsidy and thereby allowing British Columbia money to go towards building railways in the east. He thought the resolution should be passed unanimously.

Mr. Robert Ward certainly thought the resolution should commend itself to all. The building of the road would be of incalculable benefit to Victoria and Vancouver Island. He thought he was quite right in stating that if the company were given government aid there would be uniform rates.

Mr. A. L. Belyea thought that the interests of Victoria depend to a great extent upon the development of the island and the northern mainland and everything should be done to develop it. As to the objection that the company had already received half the island, he did not think anyone would be hurt if the subsidy was granted. The C. P. R. received the subsidy when they built lines through their own lands, and the Island Railway company were entitled to similar treatment. Vancouver Island had not received so much that she could not ask for more.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Ward moved that the resolution be telegraphed to the minister of railways, the members for the province and other boards of trade throughout the province asking them to endorse it.

The resolution was carried and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE AT LANGLEY.

Mrs. Hine, the Wife of a Well To Do Farmer, Suicides.

New Westminster, April 29.—Mrs. Hine, the wife of a well to do farmer at Langley, took a dose of strychnine on Saturday morning and died shortly afterwards. She was a sufferer from melancholia and had three serious attacks in the last four years. She lived happily with her husband and children and after taking poison bade them all a tearful farewell. The family came from Ontario four years ago. Mrs. Hine was 41 years old, and a woman of superior attainments. The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Meeting of the Senior Lacrosse League Postponed Until To-Day.

Rules to Govern Tug-of-War Tournament—An Intermediate Schedule.

LACROSSE.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE FORMED.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Vancouver Saturday an intermediate Lacrosse League was duly organized, the clubs composing the league being the Capitals of Victoria, the Beavers of Vancouver, the Maple Leafs of New Westminster and the Nanaimos of Nanaimo. The delegates present were Messrs. Tait, Victoria; Norris, Nanaimo; Clute, Westminster; and Walton, Vancouver. After duly deciding on organization it was decided that the league should be governed by the same rules as the senior association, with the following exception: Any person who has played in more than two senior schedule matches is barred from playing in league matches. While in future the league will draw the color line, colored players now belonging to the clubs in the league will be allowed to play. All professionals shall be barred, an exception being made in the case of H. Madill, of Nanaimo, who unintentionally entered the professional ranks. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, C. D. Rand, Vancouver; President, L. A. Lewis, New Westminster; First Vice-President, E. T. Presly, Nanaimo; Second Vice-President, A. C. Drury, Victoria; Secretary and Treasurer, H. J. Walton, Vancouver; Council: W. F. Norris, Nanaimo; W. C. Clute, New Westminster; A. E. Suckling, Vancouver; L. Tait, Victoria. The following official referees were appointed: Vancouver, A. E. Quigley and A. E. Suckling; Victoria, W. G. McKenzie and W. Clark. Nanaimo, H. J. Roble and F. S. Whiteside; New Westminster, C. S. Campbell and J. Cambridge. New Westminster and Vancouver will have very strong teams. That of New Westminster especially is said to be almost, if not quite up to, senior championship form, and their supporters and admirers freely express the opinion that they are bound to win. Nanaimo may have a surprise party in store for everybody, and Victoria has a team in the Capitals that it will take a good deal to beat. Victoria will certainly see some good games on the Oak Bay grounds this summer. The Maple Leafs of New Westminster and the Capitals will meet for the first time on Saturday, the 25th of May, at Oak Bay. The Capitals play at home with New Westminster on May 27th; Nanaimo, June 22nd; Vancouver, August 24th, and the last championship game with New Westminster on Sept. 21st. The Capitals play in Westminster during exhibition week and in Vancouver on the 1st of July, or on Vancouver's civic holiday.

THE SENIOR LEAGUE.

The meeting at Vancouver on Saturday adjourned over until Monday, the Westminster delegates having to return home before the business was transacted. Westminster has put in a claim for the 24th May, which has always been recognized as Victoria's big day, the celebration of the Queen's birthday in this city being one of the great events of the year on the coast. W. H. Cullin, one of the Victoria delegates, went over to Vancouver last night to attend the adjourned meeting. It is expected the schedule will be arranged to the satisfaction of all the clubs, and that one of the attractions of this year's celebration will be a league game at Caledonia Park.

TUG-OF-WAR.

RULES FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

The following rules will govern the tug-of-war tournament to be held at Caledonia Park during the Queen's birthday celebration:

1. The first prize shall be $100 and the second prize $25.

2. Each team shall consist of eight men, exclusive of captain.

3. A referee shall be appointed satisfactory to the captains, and such referee shall have full charge of the contest and his decision on all matters shall be final.

4. The names of all competitors shall be sent to the sporting editor of the Times, Victoria, B.C., before 8 p.m. on the 22nd May next.

5. The contest shall take place on a wooden platform provided with cleats at the Caledonia grounds on May 24 and 25 next, the first pull to commence at 6 p.m. on the evening of the first named day. Lots shall be drawn for the order of pulling, and the winners of the heats decided on the first day shall pull against each other on the second day, and after a sufficient interval of time the two teams winning the preliminary heats on the second day will decide by the final pull the claim to first and second prizes.

6. One substitute will be allowed to each team, and the competitors may use any footwear free from spikes or projecting nails.

7. The competitors may assume any position on the platform preparatory to the signal for starting, and may use any substance on their hands to strengthen the grip.

8. A time limit of twenty minutes will be placed on each pull, and at the expiration of such limit the referee shall announce the winner of the pull.

9. Harness of every description is absolutely barred.

10. The start and finish shall be by pistol shot.

11. The referee may disqualify any team acting contrary to these rules.

12. Entrance to the competition is free, but entries from more than eight teams will not be accepted.

THE RING.

FITZSIMMONS AND MAHER.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Peter Maher have made a contract with the Edison Kinetoscope Co. to fight six rounds before the camera for a gift of $5000. The rounds will be one minute each with three minutes rest; the idea being to have a lively battle. If either man is knocked out before the end of the sixth round the winner will take the money. If both stay to a finish, the one receiving the decision will get $3000 and the other $2000.

THE GUN.

SPOON CONTEST.

Fred. S. Maclure won the silver spoon in the contest at the Oak bay traps on Saturday. He and J. C. Maclure tied with 41 each out of 50, and in the shoot off Fred. Maclure won with ten straight against nine. Another spoon will be shot for on Saturday next.

CHESS.

THE TOURNAMENT.

T. Piper still stands first in the chess tournament with J. R. Hunnex and P. Schwengers tieing for second place. Saturday night at the conclusion of the playing the score stood:

Name.	Won.	Lost.
T. Piper	34	1
J. R. Hunnex	32	7
C. Schwengers	32	7
Dr. Hands	25	8
W. Marchant	21 1-2	9 1-2
B. Williams	22	16
F. C. Berridge	18 1-2	8 1-2
P. T. Johnson	19 1-2	21 1-2
A. Gonnason	20 1-2	14 1-2
B. J. Perry	20	17
R. H. Johnston	17	16
B. Schwengers	28 1-2	5 1-2
J. Scowcroft	9	21
Capt. Clarke	15	21
E. Wolff	17 1-2	22 1-2
T. Lawrie	15	21
H. Lawrie	8	10
Ayton	17 1-2	15 1-2
Sergt. Phillips	5	17
Sergt. Scanlan	10	16
B. Goward	14 1-2	17 1-2
E. C. Bour	7	41

THE WHEEL.

NEW TRACK.

It is thought the track at Oak Bay will be completed by the Queen's birthday. The grading and the draining are well advanced.

Arrangements will be made at the wheelmen's meeting Tuesday night for the parade on the Queen's birthday.

YACHTING.

HOME AGAIN.

The Vigilant arrived at New York to-day eighteen days out from Southampton.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Drake in the Supreme Court chambers heard this morning the following applications: Lai Hop v. Jackson. Lawson (Bodwell & Irving) for the plaintiff obtained an order for the examination for discovery of the defendant William R. Jackson and Mary Jackson. Mason v. Mason—Prior (Eberts & Taylor) for the defendants applied to set aside judgment entered in default of defence, on the ground that the writ was not specially endorsed. Duff contra. Order made setting aside judgment.

The Full Court, consisting of Chief Justice Davie and Justices Crease and McCreight, is to-day hearing the appeal in Attorney-General of Canada vs. Ewen. Mr. Justice Drake at the trial granted an injunction restraining the defendant from dumping salmon offal into the Fraser river at defendant's cannery. The defendant now appeals. E. V. Bodwell and Aulay Morrison for the appeal and Charles Wilson, Q.C., contra.

James Gordon was tried in the Speedy Trial Court this morning before Mr. Justice Drake for breaking into Miss Clayton's house on Chatham street. The defence showed that the house was of bad repute and that the accused was merely going in to see a lady friend, and that he had no intention of committing burglary. Mr. Justice Drake was satisfied that Gordon had no wicked motive and discharged him. A. G. Smith, D.A.G., appeared for the prosecution and Frank Higgins for the accused.

—No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

DIED.

BOWSER—On the 26th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Sinclair, No. 9 Princess Avenue, James Bay, Margaret Mabel Gordon, aged 15 months, infant daughter of Frank and Julia Bowser, of Vancouver, B. C.

Due notice will be given of funeral. Vancouver papers please copy.

PASSENGERS.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—A A Haines, H M Robins, E A Buckley, H Leon and wife, T Y Dunn, W Hoult, Miss Jones, W Williams, Miss Levy, R McConn, Miss Craigle, J B H Rickaby, A C Angel, Miss Ewen, Mr. McCann and wife, J P Birde, C Butler, W H Reynolds.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, E V Bodwell, J A Fullerton, Capt. Ethershanks, W Manson, R G Penn, Gus Leiser, C A Steele, J Harris, R Robinson, Jas Schater, E A Quigley, J E Fagan, Charles Yip Yuen, D McMillan, H Scriven, T Tait, A Morrison, L Fullerton, T C Atkinson, P M L Farrow, A J McColl, R E Palmer, W W House, Chas Wilson, E Wales, Geo Fulson, J Lepitt, H Morton, Wm Ralph, Edward Dewdney, W B Menzies, J Johnston, A O Horsack, E Cleveland, R H Flood, P Walley, Chas F Healey, J P Martin, A J Brabazon, J L Cote, F C Gamble, S H Henderson.

Per steamer Queen from San Francisco—Loftus Brown, W F Buchanan, Geo W Kennedy, Mrs S C Newbery, Miss Rooney, J E Painter, Emily Palmer, H Oliver, Miss Browne, A R Oliver and wife, Miss Ethel Quinn, C Marryatt, Mrs W Jones, Mrs W E Gravely.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Mrs Scaife and daughter, Miss Wynn, Jas England, Mrs J T Martin, E Brenchley, Mrs Brenchley, C L Behnsen, J T Martin, E Stedham, A J Beckins, D Crabbe, Mrs Sheehan, Mrs Crosan, D T Lees, A L Ryals, J Newbauer, Mrs A Brenchley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H C Beeton, Mrs R Day, Brackman & Ker M Co., Stephen Jones, A R Johnson & Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Armour & Co, Col. Ins, Rev. F T Troughton, C Phillips, Fell & Co, c o Bank of Montreal, R W Higginbotham, R J Nott, Vic Pheonix Brew Co, W Lough, Vic Chem Works, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Turner Beeton & Co, W Taefts & Son, T N Hibben & Co, Weller Bros, Marvin & Tilton, M & R, Clark Stewart, G H Rumrill, E B M & Co, P McQuade & Son, Vic Elec R & L Co, Braid & Kelly, L Goodacre, J McGilvray, Sam Ting, Yuen Kee, C T Wrigglesworth, Yick Long, Mrs Kate Farrar, Hong Chong, J S Clute, H W Kant, E Pfeordner.

Per steamer Queen from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works Co, A McGregor & Son, Colonist Printing and Pub Co, Dixi H Ross, E G Prior & Co, Fell & Co, Fow Yuen, F R Stewart, H P Healey, Jas Freel, J & A Clearihue, J Cochrane, J H Todd & Son, Jno Barnsley & Co, John Hanson, John Leahy, L White & Co, M Cohen, E Baker & Son, Lenz & Leiser, R H Jameson, R P Rithet & Co, R T Williams, Shallcross Macaulay & Co, Simon Leiser & Co, Speed Bros, Spratt & Gray, Brackman & K M Co, Thos Shaw, Turner Beeton & Co, Vict Ry & L Co, Waste Massford, Wilson Bros, W T Huddle & Co, Young Bros, E J Saunders & Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—(Saturday)—T G Mason, Jas Thompson, J McMillan, J Angus, J T McDonald, Mrs Taylor, R Kinsey, T Turner, W Powell, Wilson Bros, Dom Ex Co.

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DENTISTS
The best discovery yet found for
TOOTHACHE.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Liberal Association.

A meeting of the Liberal Association will take place Monday evening next in Philharmonic Hall, Fort st., at 8 o'clock, to receive the annual reports of various committees and to receive nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and for general business.

J. T. BETHUNE,
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TWO NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY May 1st and 2nd

(Under the auspices of the Victoria Cricket Club) Flotow's Comic and Romantic GRAND OPERA

Martha,

Will be presented in its entirety and in English.
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And a strong cast of Principals.

50 PEOPLE IN CHORUS.
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TWO NIGHTS.
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Friday and Saturday Evening, the Queen of all Comic Operas.

The Fencing Master

Music by Reginald De Koven, Libretto by Harry B. Smith, authors of Robin Hood, Rob Roy, etc.

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Commencing Monday, April 22nd, I will charge the following prices for Dental Operations:

Best Set Artificial Teeth	$12 50
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All the material used will be the BEST and the workmanship just as good as though you paid three times the price.

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